

THE *Country* GUIDE

In this issue . . .

- Justamere Farm
- Ontario's Milk Dilemma
- The Saving Grace

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THE *Country* GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

- **MILK IS A HOT TOPIC** in Ontario nowadays, and our eastern field editor, Don Baron, has probed deeply into the controversy. Keith Wiley (right) is among those who have strong views about it—page 13.



- **FOR BUSY FINGERS** and longer winter days ahead there are three ideas for easy-to-make coverlets to brighten the indoor scene—see page 55.

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION is the title of shrewd appraisals by Dr. J. C. Gilson and Ralph Hedlin of the recent farm credit and crop insurance legislation, which are featured on page 16.

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COVER: This scene on a farm near Neepawa, Man., typifies those golden days in the fall when the harvest moves into the home stretch.—Photo by J. F. Dahnon.

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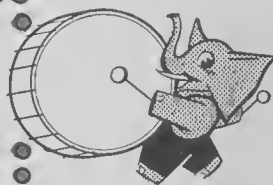
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Editorials

Deficiency Payments on Eggs

THE BOARD ANNOUNCEMENT

THE following is the statement released by the Agricultural Stabilization Board on August 26, 1959, regarding the implementation of a deficiency payment program for eggs.

Egg price support to producers by means of deficiency payments under the Agricultural Stabilization Act will begin with the marketing year commencing October 1, 1959, the Chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board announced today. Purchases of eggs by the Board, he stated, will be discontinued on September 30.

This, he pointed out, implements the policy announced in the House of Commons on May 7 by the Honorable Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture. In his announcement at that time the Minister stated that he had directed the Board to develop a procedure for providing price support for eggs by means of deficiency payments to producers, to replace the present method of providing support through purchases of eggs by the Board. The Minister added that a limitation would be placed on the amount of deficiency payment made to a producer in a given time.

In keeping with this principle, payments to any one producer during a 12-month period will be limited to 4,000 dozen Grade A Large size eggs, including Grade A Extra Large size. Each producer marketing eggs through regis-

tered egg grading stations will be eligible to participate in deficiency payments up to this maximum, regardless of the total volume of eggs marketed by him.

A national average price received by producers for Grade A Large size eggs at registered egg grading stations will be used to determine whether a deficiency payment is required and, if so, the rate of such payment per dozen eggs. The rate of payment will be uniform to producers in all parts of Canada, regardless of the price received in the market.

It is proposed that, should deficiency payments be necessary to support average prices at the prescribed level, they will be made on an annual basis. Consideration will, however, be given to making an interim payment for the October - to - December, 1959, period if the average producer-price falls substantially below the prescribed price during that period.

The Stabilization Board, stated the Chairman, is now in the process of registering producers, stressing the point that, in order to be eligible for deficiency payments, any producers who have not yet registered should do so promptly. Registration, he pointed out, is limited to one person for each farm and all sales of eggs from that flock must be made in the name of that person. Application forms, he added, are available at all registered egg grading stations. ✓

Who's Kidding Who?

THE Federal Government, in its infinite wisdom, and regardless of advice and suggestions from many quarters to the contrary, has deemed it prudent to implement a system of deficiency payments on eggs. The system to be used is outlined in the foregoing statement by the chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

We question the principle of deficiency payments for some types of products. Because of the cost factor, the method of implementation will be manipulated in such a way as to ensure that the amount paid out of the Federal Treasury will not be an embarrassment to the Government. Under this condition it is unlikely that payments will be high enough to mean much to the majority of producers, or to be an improvement over what could be achieved by way of market price supports, which are normally less costly. The adoption of the deficiency payment technique also compels the Government to apply discrimination in order to prevent the larger producer from receiving the bulk of whatever payments are made. Consequently, the method of implementing deficiency payments is haphazard and unfair, and exercises arbitrary and rank discrimination. In addition, the effects are retrogressive, and are neither consistent with the Government's research and credit policies, nor in keeping with the stated purposes of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. Let's examine these charges.

The deficiency payment method is haphazard and unfair. If interpreted correctly, it means that the individual producer is not guaranteed any particular price for his product at all. What he is guaranteed is that, if the national annual average weighted price for Grade A Large eggs received by producers at registered egg grading stations falls below a prescribed price, and if he markets his eggs through a registered egg grading station, he

will receive an annual deficiency payment on deliveries of 4,000 dozen or less Grade A Large eggs. In actual practice the price received by individual producers for their quota (including the deficiency payment), or whatever part of the quota they market, can and will vary considerably by provinces and regions, and even within a province. There will be no identifiable support level at all.

Let's take an example or two. If the national annual average price for Grade A Large eggs to producers turned out to be 28 cents, and the prescribed price was 33 cents, those producers who qualified would receive a deficiency payment of 5 cents per dozen on 4,000 dozen or less marketings. But, on the open market, producers in Ontario might receive an annual average price of 30 cents per dozen, while those in Saskatchewan, because of their distance from the market, might have obtained only 23 cents in comparison. Hence, with the method used to calculate the deficiency payment, Ontario producers would receive 35 cents per dozen in total, while Saskatchewan producers would receive only 28 cents per dozen.

Moreover, deficiency payments which are calculated annually will militate against producers whose output tends to be seasonal. They might conceivably receive prices well below the prescribed price, and yet receive no deficiency payment if, on the national average for the year, the price to all producers reached the prescribed price level.

In this connection it is pertinent to point out that some 55 per cent of the eggs produced in Canada are not now being marketed through registered egg grading stations, and less than 60 per cent of the eggs that are marketed through such stations are Grade A Large and Extra Large. This means that the Government is forcing producers to market through the registered stations if they wish to participate in the deficiency payment program. Further-

more, the Government has no intention of supporting grades other than Grade A Large even indirectly, as was the case with the former method of offers-to-purchase. Returning to the free market will tend to lower the price levels for all grades. This means that returns in total to the majority of all sizes of producers will inevitably be less under the deficiency payment system.

The deficiency payment method shows arbitrary and rank discrimination. It will give the small and medium-sized flock owners higher average prices than their neighbors with large flocks. The latter will presumably receive prices lower than they would if there were no supports at all. According to the 1956 Census there were some 3,000 flocks with 527 birds and over, which produced about 38 per cent of our total egg production. Undoubtedly in the past three years the number of larger flocks has increased, and it follows that they are producing an even larger percentage of total egg production, perhaps as much as 50 per cent of the total now. The owners of these flocks will be forced to liquidate, or at least cut back their production drastically in an effort to cut their losses, losses which will undoubtedly follow the return to free market prices. Such producers are going to be hard hit.

What right has the Government to put these producers out of business in such a ruthless manner? Or to seriously curtail their means of livelihood? To what other industries does the Government apply such arbitrary rulings? Who ever heard of a chain store, or oil or machine company being discriminated against because they became large? We were rather under the impression that Canada was a country where the individual had the opportunity to succeed or fail according to his individual talents. But apparently this principle no longer applies!

Let us make our position abundantly clear. We are not opposed to small and medium producers getting a fair price for quality products, providing they are producing them with reasonable efficiency. However, we are opposed to placing a high percentage of the 3,000 or more large egg producers in jeopardy in order to get the Government off the hook on a badly designed and implemented price support program.

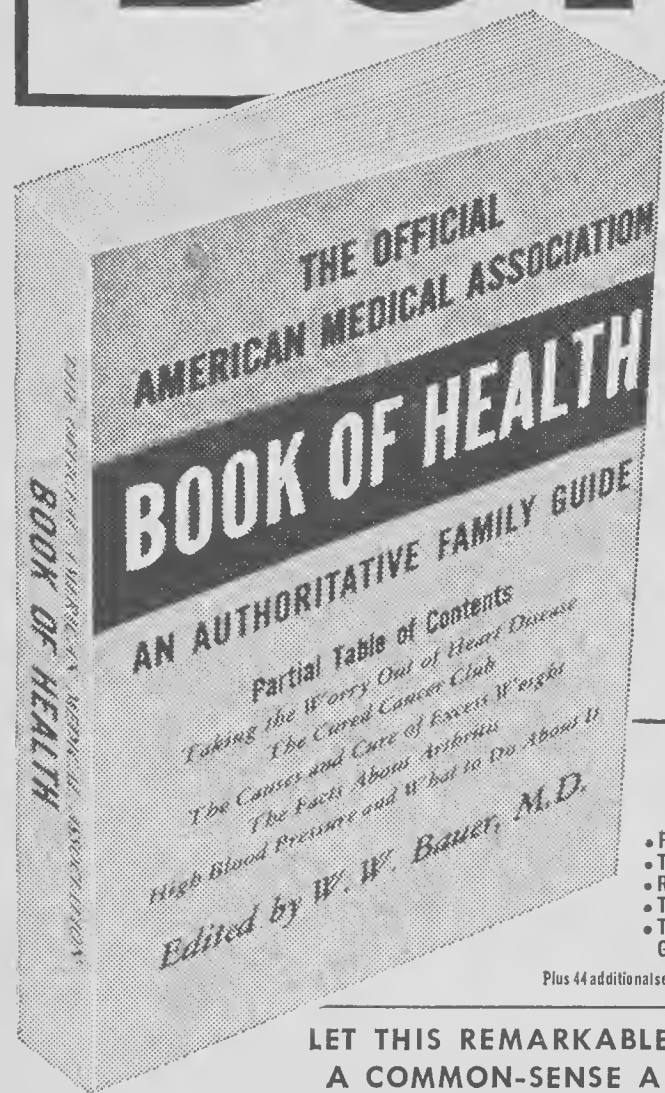
The deficiency payment scheme is retrogressive. To meet the pressures of consumer demand, supermarkets are emphasizing volume and uniformity of quality. According to Professor W. J. Rae, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan: "When eggs are assembled from hundreds of small flocks, all under different levels of care and management, there is certain to be variations in yolk color, albumen quality and flavor, as well as problems of storage and transportation. A grading system, no matter how perfect, cannot guarantee the degree of uniformity necessary to meet present-day requirements. Volume production of a uniformly good product can come only from larger units." This being true, the deficiency payment program is out of step with the times, and frustrates initiative and enterprise on the part of the individual with ability.

The deficiency payment policy on eggs is also in sharp conflict with the Government's policies on research and farm credit. Government research agencies, spending tens of millions of dollars annually, are finding the technologies which increase output and reduce costs, and Government credit agencies are providing credit which helps farmers adopt the new technologies. But, as we have already noted, the deficiency payment program discriminates against those producers who create enterprises of a size which makes it feasible to use the new technologies to best advantage. It is perfectly clear that either the research and credit policies are (Please turn to page 7)

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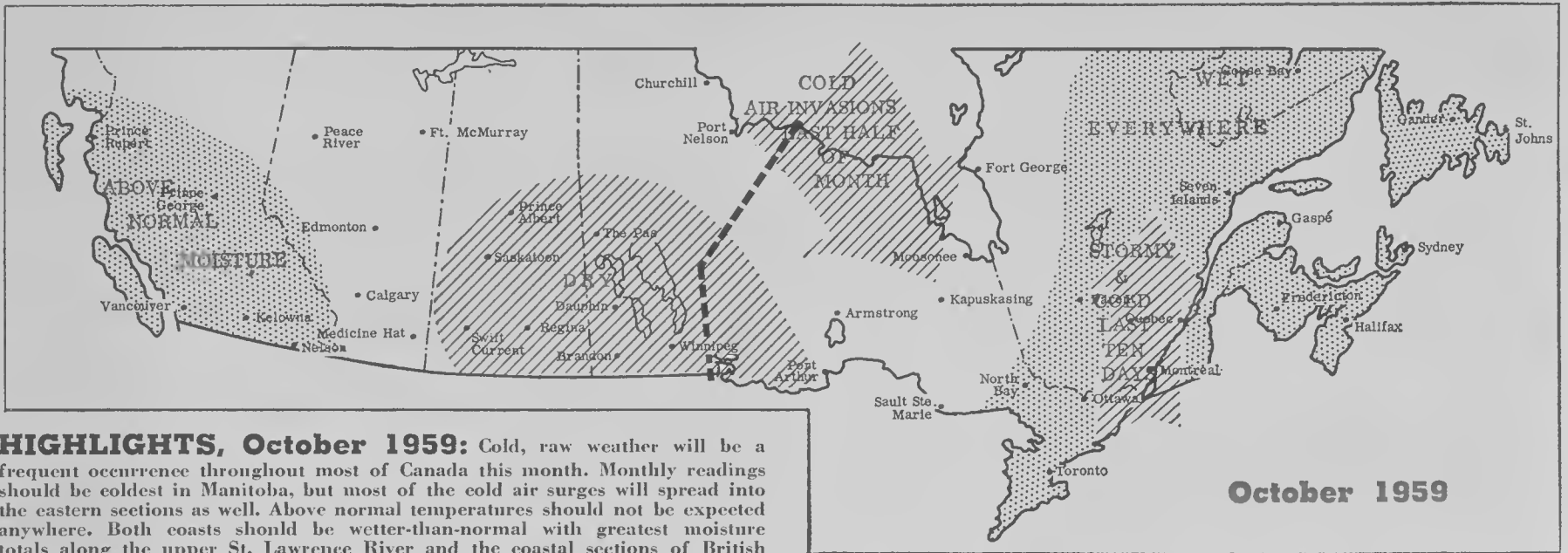
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Weather Forecast

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates



HIGHLIGHTS, October 1959: Cold, raw weather will be a frequent occurrence throughout most of Canada this month. Monthly readings should be coldest in Manitoba, but most of the cold air surges will spread into the eastern sections as well. Above normal temperatures should not be expected anywhere. Both coasts should be wetter-than-normal with greatest moisture totals along the upper St. Lawrence River and the coastal sections of British Columbia. The southern Prairie Provinces will be drier than usual since major storm tracks will by-pass this region during most of the month.

October 1959

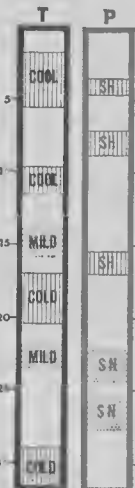
(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta



- 1st week 1-3:** Threatening skies during this interval will be coupled with cold readings down below the freezing level. Chance of brief showers on the 2nd.
- 2nd week 4-10:** A rising temperature trend is expected with high readings climbing into the 70's by the 8th or 9th. No important precipitation is expected during this period.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Brief showers around the 11th will be followed by more general storminess during the last day or two in the week. Temperatures turning colder around the 16th with readings into the teens.
- 4th week 18-24:** Mid-week storminess should produce a day or two of snow. Temperatures will continue cool with a downward trend forecast for Alberta around the 23rd of the month.
- 5th week 25-31:** Again, storminess is expected during the week—around the 28th or 29th. Temperatures should continue near seasonal.

Ontario



- 1st week 1-3:** Near seasonal weather is expected during this interval with a slight downward trend in temperatures near the 3rd. No important precipitation is expected.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Cool, showery conditions are expected through most of this week with low temperature readings dipping to near freezing along the St. Lawrence Valley and down to the teens farther northward.
- 3rd week 11-17:** This week will be marked by changeable weather conditions. Cool temperatures early in the period will give way to a rising trend into the 60's around 15th. Intermittent precipitation last day or two.
- 4th week 18-24:** Cold temperatures with readings in the 20's should prevail for a day or two around the 19th. Milder readings with intermittent precipitation should close out the week.
- 5th week 25-31:** Intermittent storminess is expected on one or two days around the 26th, other days should be stormfree. Cold air will move into the region.

Saskatchewan



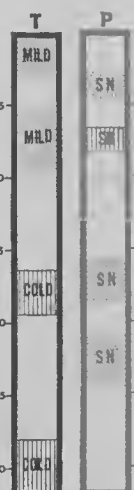
- 1st week 1-3:** Intermittent showers should occur around the 2nd or 3rd. Temperatures are expected to continue near normal.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Stormy weather will open this week with at least 2 days with precipitation. Temperature will drop around the 5th with low readings dipping briefly into twenties and a rising trend thereafter.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Snow and cold weather will move into the province around the 16th. Expect low readings to drop to near the 10 degree mark during this phase of the weather.
- 4th week 18-24:** Cold temperatures will open this week and continue for the first two or three days. Expect additional storminess around mid-week anticipated for the 21st or 22nd.
- 5th week 25-31:** Near seasonal weather will prevail this week with the chance of a brief snow flurry activity or showers around the 27th.

Quebec



- 1st week 1-3:** Cool temperatures will open the month with cloudy skies a persistent feature all along the southeastern sections. No heavy precipitation is expected.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Wet weather is expected to start this week accompanied by relatively cold temperatures. Partial clearing skies and a return to near seasonal temperatures by mid-week and through 10th.
- 3rd week 11-17:** A day or two of storminess is in store for the opening days of this week. Less important showers are also expected near the 16th or 17th. Look for a rising temperature trend near the 15th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Falling temperatures with showers or flurries should open the week. Low readings into the 20's are expected along the upper St. Lawrence Valley. Important storminess expected last day or two.
- 5th week 25-31:** Snowfall should be ending early in the week with the last several days in October stormfree. It will turn much colder around 29th and continue.

Manitoba



- 1st week 1-3:** A rising temperature trend should open this week with threatening conditions during the 2nd or 3rd of the month.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Cloudy, stormy weather will start this week, but clearing skies and rising temperatures will take over by mid-week. Daytime readings should climb into the upper 50's-low 60's around the 8th.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Stormfree weather with near seasonal temperatures should prevail during the first four or five days in the week. Important storminess with rapidly falling temperatures should occur around the 16th or 17th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Raw, stormy conditions should be observed during most of this interval. Low temperatures should fall to near 10 degrees in the southern sections on a day or two around the 18th.
- 5th week 25-31:** Although general storminess is not expected, temperatures will trend colder than usual. Low readings should dip to near zero.

Atlantic Provinces



- 1st week 1-3:** Cloudy, cool weather will open October in this area. However heavy precipitation is not expected at this time.
- 2nd week 4-10:** Two or three days with stormy, wet weather should be observed early this week. Cool temperatures will accompany this wet interval. Look for improvement in the weather after mid-week.
- 3rd week 11-17:** Showers will open and close this week. However, several days during mid-week will be stormfree and mild. High daytime readings should climb upward to near 60 degrees around the 14th.
- 4th week 18-24:** Several days with cold temperatures are in store for the first half of this week. Look for intermittent precipitation around the 19th and again on a day or two near the 23rd.
- 5th week 25-31:** After two or three days of near seasonal weather a change to stormy conditions. Look for important precipitation with much colder temperatures.

Editorials

(Continued from page 4)

misdirected, or the pricing policy on eggs is wrong. They can't both be right!

The deficiency payment program on eggs is not consistent with the stated purposes of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. The Act was supposed to be implemented to provide for the stabilization of the prices of agricultural commodities. What is to happen? Free market prices are to be made operative after the Government's artificially high, and therefore incentive price, has built up a surplus production of over half a million cases of eggs in the first half of this year alone. Only one thing can happen. Prices will go down, and probably to the export market level or even lower. Some degree of stability will be provided through deficiency payments it is true. But only to some producers on a hit-and-miss and uneven basis across the country, only on Grade A Large eggs, and only at an arbitrary level decided to be appropriate by the Government. Instead of creating stability of prices, the deficiency payment program will cause price declines, and chaos in the market place.

The stated purpose of the Act was to provide stability of prices "in order to assist the industry of agriculture to realize fair returns for its labor and investment . . ." What about the 3,000-odd producers whose flocks will produce above and beyond the quota? Where are their fair returns for their labor and investment? What about the remainder of the producers? Is the 33-cent level, which is predicted as the prescribed price for the purposes of calculating the deficiency

payment, in line with the stated purpose of the Act? Or in line with the costs of production referred to in the Act?

The Act is a mockery to the intelligence of farm people. The use of discriminatory deficiency payments to carry out its intent, is even worse.

WE believe that the proper course for the Government to follow was to admit that its egg price support was too high, to lower that support sufficiently to prevent unmanageable surpluses from building up—even if it meant amending the Act.

This would have allowed egg producers to adjust supplies to effective demand in a much more gradual, orderly and non-discriminatory manner, and would not have interfered with individuals adjusting their units to sizes commensurate with their own situations, and in keeping with known and proven technological advances. It would also have permitted the Government to stabilize prices, which, while at a somewhat lower level than the one in effect up to September 30, would be superior in every respect to the uneven, hit-and-miss non-stable effects to be created by the deficiency payment program.

We predict the Government will rue the day that it decided to follow its own expedient and crude course. We also predict that while in the short run egg production will drop and the surplus problem may be solved temporarily, that in the long run the price will inevitably rise, production will be increased, and we'll be right back where we started from. What will the Government then do? Will it start the process all over again? V

What's Happening

MANITOBA'S NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

George Hutton, a farmer in the Winnipeg district, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba to succeed the Hon. Errick Willis. Mr. Willis will remain in the Cabinet at his posts of Minister of Public Works and Deputy Premier.

Mr. Hutton was born and educated in the region in which he farms and which he represents in the Manitoba Legislature. He holds a B.A. degree from United College, Winnipeg, has participated actively in farm organization work, and is president of the Manitoba Progressive - Conservative Association. V

TURKEY SUPPORT TO BE LOWERED

Minister of Agriculture Harkness has reported that the price support for turkeys will be reduced from the existing 25 cents per lb. to 20 cents per lb. The change will come into effect January 1, 1960.

In making the announcement the following facts were revealed. Turkey marketings in 1958 exceeded those of 1957 by 27 per cent. Turkey poults hatched to the end of June 1959 show an increase of 48 per cent for broiler weights, and 17 per cent for mature weights over the same period last year. Marketings to date this year

total 25.8 million lb., almost double that of the same period last year.

The drop in the support level was proposed by the Canadian Turkey Federation. Mr. Harkness has indicated that if turkey production continued to increase in excess of market requirements further action would have to be taken. V

MALTING BARLEY PREMIUM REDUCED

Arising out of action taken by the Canadian Wheat Board, the minimum premium on selected malting barley has been reduced to 3 cents per bushel. This premium, paid to producers as a reward for the special care they must take in producing and preparing this special product for market, was 5 cents in the previous crop year, and, in fact, for many years past.

The reason for lowering the premium has been attributed to the marketing situation. Exporters found that they could not compete in the market with United States at prevailing CWB prices. In order to provide exporters with some relief, the Board decided to lower the premium.

While it is too early to speculate on the result of this action, it is possible that it will reduce the incentive to producers to the point where they might seriously curtail their output of barley for malting purposes. V



Mr. Arndt

and

THE

BANK

Mr. Martin Arndt, pictured at the right in this photograph, is a grain and livestock farmer near Barrhead, Alberta. Typical of modern Canadian farmers, he's active in the Farmers Union and Agricultural Society. Since 1928 Mr. Arndt has looked to The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its manager in Barrhead for the best in banking counsel. And for good reason. "The Bank's" managers typified by Joseph W. Runge, our present Barrhead manager, are thoroughly acquainted with the banking needs and problems of farmers. And more important, they're always ready to put that knowledge and experience to work for you. So whatever your particular banking requirements—from Farm Improvement Loans, to savings or chequing accounts—make it a point to see your nearby Toronto-Dominion Bank manager. Drop in soon and see for yourself why . . .

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EVEN THE "ELECTRONIC EAR" OF STEREO HI-FI DIDN'T HEAR MISFIRING...

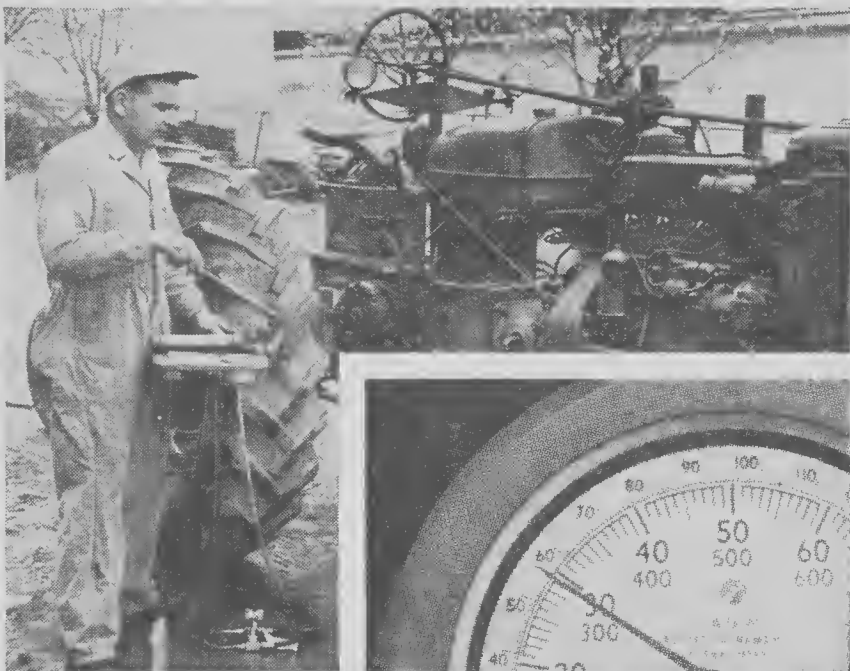


Engineers made stereophonic high-fidelity tape recordings of the sound of several tractor engines. With sensitive microphones placed at three different angles, any sound of misfiring or engine roughness would have been recorded. When the tapes were played back, the engines sounded all

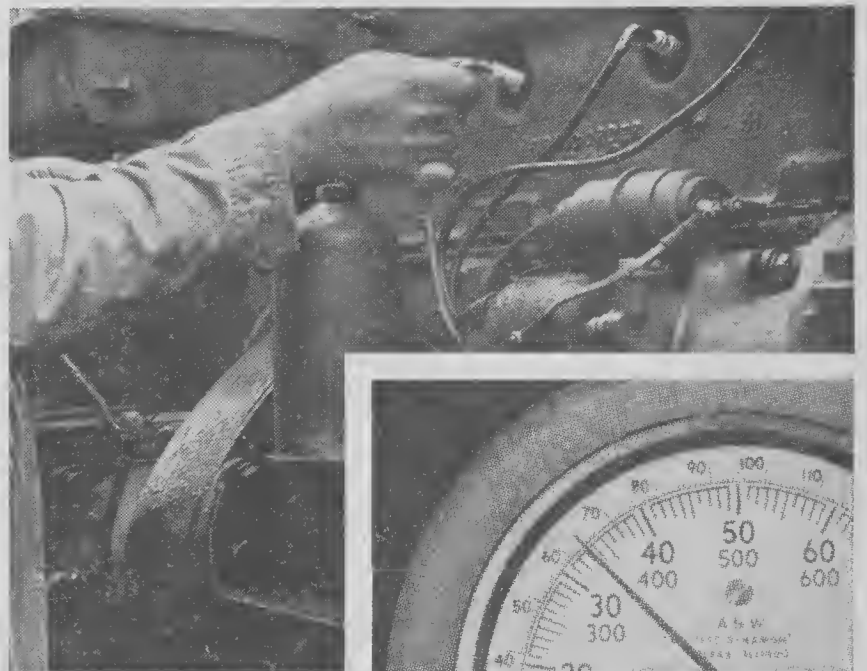
right. Yet, dynamometer tests proved (see opposite page) that the tractors were wasting power and gas! *Why?* Because they had borderline plugs—not bad enough to cause *noticeably* poor performance but not good enough to deliver full pulling-power from every drop of gas!

Here's proof that—even if your engine sounds all right—borderline spark plugs can waste gas and power!

You can't always hear misfiring! These tests prove it. An engine with borderline plugs sounds like one with full-firing plugs—but there's a difference in power and economy! Here's an actual case . . .



This tractor **sounded** fine, with no noticeable misfire or engine roughness. Fuel consumption and horsepower were measured with a power take-off dynamometer. Top power was 29.2 hp. Then the old plugs were removed and replaced with brand-new Champions. Nothing else was done.



With new **Champion spark plugs**, the engine was tested again. This time top horsepower was 33.1 hp.—an increase of 3.9 hp.—and gas economy increased 13.36%! The old plugs had shown no noticeable misfire—yet all this extra power and economy resulted from new spark plugs!

Tests like this have proved—in tractor after tractor—that you can't always hear or feel poor engine performance when borderline spark plugs are wasting your power and gas. Be sure of full pulling-power and top gas economy. Replace spark plugs every 250 hours in tractors, every 10,000 miles in cars and trucks—with new, full-firing Champion spark plugs!



Get full power with new

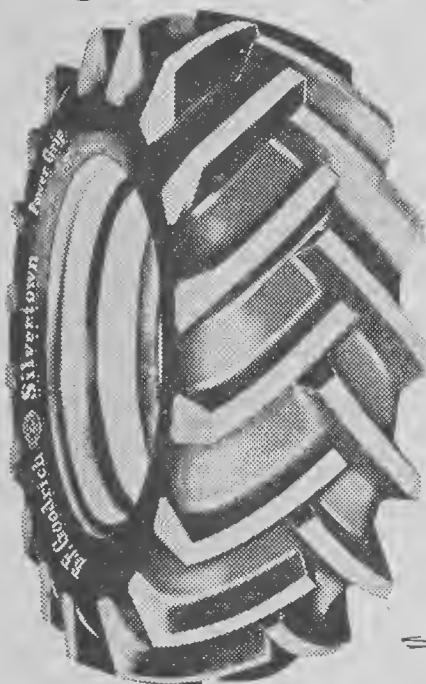
CHAMPION

SPARK PLUGS



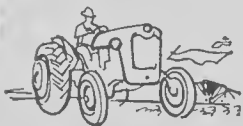


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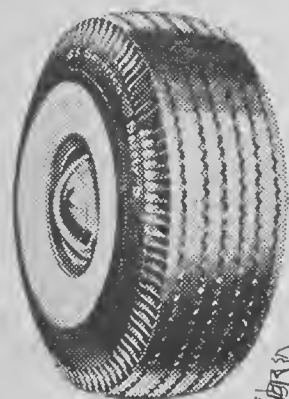
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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

AFA SUPPORTS CANADIAN LAMB PRODUCER

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has endorsed a resolution passed at a special meeting of sheep producers calling on the Government to protect the Canadian market for the domestic lamb producer.

According to the AFA, the sheep industry is facing a serious crisis because of the importation of lamb from New Zealand and Australia, and the loss of markets for feeder lambs in Montana, Wyoming and California due to an embargo.

The loss of markets in the United States means that larger numbers of lambs would have to be fed in Alberta. If they are ready for market at a time when imported lamb is available, the result is a market at prices far below the costs of production. ✓

IFUC SEES NO NEED TO HIKE GRAIN RATES

In a brief presented to annual tariff hearings of Canada's Board of Grain Commissioners on August 25, the Interprovincial Farm Union Council claimed that present earnings of both private and co-operatively owned elevator companies were such that there was no justification for increases in either elevation or storage charges. The IFUC said, therefore, that farmers should not be asked to assume any increased costs for handling their grain. The brief specifically mentioned last year's Saskatchewan Wheat Pool surplus earnings of \$6,356,091 and the increased value of Federal Grain Co. common shares over a 10-year period. While agreeing that farmers did receive patronage dividends on grain handlings the brief suggested the most effective way for the farmer to save a dollar is "to keep it in his pocket." ✓

CFA TO ADMINISTER YOUNG FARMER AWARDS

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture will again administer Nuffield Foundation awards. The awards consist of traveling scholarships to two young Canadian farmers for study of all phases of agricultural practice and farming conditions in the United Kingdom. Canadian farmers of either sex, between the ages of 30 and 35, who are now engaged in and intend to continue farming in Canada, are eligible. Application forms are now available from provincial federations of agriculture. ✓

SFU CRITICIZES CFA SUPPORT PRICE POLICY

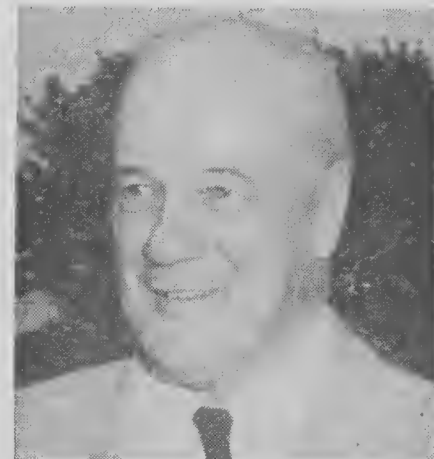
The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union has strongly criticized the new hog and egg price support policy proposed by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

The SFU view is that CFA policy will lead to lowered support prices, work directly against the average farmer and hasten the elimination of the family farm. The SFU claims that the "CFA directors have not only re-

versed policy adopted by the CFA annual meeting in Saskatoon last January, but have, in effect, disowned the family farm and gone on record as favoring the big commercial operator."

It reaffirmed support of a federal policy that would provide support prices calculated to prevent demoralization of the market for specific commodities and related farm products, such support prices to be supplemented by deficiency payments from the Federal Treasury to individual farmers on a basic unit of each farmer's production. ✓

IN MEMORIAM



Colin G. Groff

Canadian farm families lost a friend with the death of Colin G. Groff, in Toronto, August 10. He had been unwell for some time. Yet to the extent that his health permitted, he continued to work in their interests following his retirement as CFA secretary in 1955.

His influence was to be found in every field where he saw a need to advance the cause of farm people. But it was an influence that was used quietly and effectively, and always wisely. His was a strength of purpose that will be much missed within farm circles. ✓

GRAIN QUOTA POLICY CRITICIZED

Dissatisfaction with the great disparity of delivery quotas in the 1958-59 crop year as between delivery points and provinces prompted the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union to pass a resolution asking the Canadian Wheat Board to use its authority over transportation and storage facilities to assure equality of grain quotas to all farmers during the new crop year. The SFU claims that equality of delivery opportunity is as important to farmers as equality of price. ✓

MFA HOLDS VISITORS' WEEKEND

Close to 400 people gathered for the annual visitors' weekend arranged by the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture at its Crawford Park camp last month. Picnic meals rounded out a full program of sports, waterfront activities, entertainment and dancing. ✓

GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

EGG PRICES will continue weak as production is above a year ago. Only top grades will pay, so watch feeding and handling. Shop for highest paying outlet.

MARKET YOUR DURUM WHEAT when given the opportunity as export price remains relatively high. Supplies still far exceed demand and stocks are heavy.

P.L. 480, the big U.S. surplus disposal program, will likely be extended another 3 years under "food for peace" plan. Wheat to underdeveloped countries will loom large. Canada will also have to step up giveaways to maintain wheat exports at 300-million-bushel level.

HEAVYWEIGHT TURKEYS will flood the market again this fall. Finish as many as possible for sale before the rush.

SEND HOGS TO MARKET as soon as ready to save feed costs--prices will stay at government floor all fall. Quality will pay, so aim for Grade A.

BUTTER STOCKS POSITION is very little changed. Lower production during the peak summer months has been largely offset by a decrease in consumption. Price support levels will stay the same.

IMPROVED CHEESE PRICES will hold for awhile. Production has increased but so far not enough to affect market.

CATTLE MARKETS will be relatively good again this fall, due to revived U.S. demand for feeders. Also, beef-hungry consumers with cash in their pockets are ready to buy.

OATS PRICES should remain firm this fall and winter. Some exports may get to the U.S. to fill gap left by small crop there. Eastern farmers with extra supplies should hold them for stronger prices during winter and spring.

DEFICIENCY PAYMENT PRICE SUPPORT may be headed for trouble. Apart from administration tangles, critics worry about penalizing efficiency and loss of some export markets. Despite difficulties, program will likely be tried for eggs and hogs.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION is exceeding consumption and low prices will prevail this season. Price supports should bolster Canadian beet returns so average price will be only slightly below that of last year.

APPLES should move at higher prices this fall as crop is off in both Canada and the U.S. British market should also be better. Plan to hold some for the late season market.

Do you need an EXTRA ROOM OR TWO?



If you need more room in the farm house for the children, more accommodation for hired hands, more all-round convenience for everybody in the home, a spare room for visitors... or if you simply need more space for relaxation, don't let a shortage of ready cash stop you from going ahead with building plans now.

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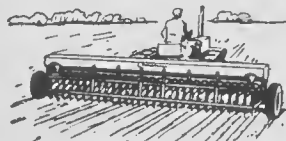
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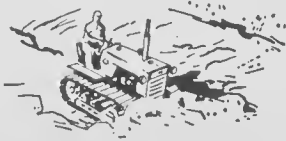
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PRICE BLENDING FOR ONTARIO MILK?

It may be the best way out of
the dairy industry's troubles

by **DON BARON**

ONTARIO dairy circles are buzzing with talk of price blending or pooling. The subject isn't new. For many years now, farmers shipping to manufacturing plants or cheese factories have been crying for relief from what they call an unfair pricing system.

Fluid milk men, they charge, safeguard their bottled milk market by dumping surplus into manufacturing plants, no matter what effect this has on prices. Regular patrons of ice cream and powdered milk plants grumble that if their entire income is to be jeopardized to safeguard the fluid market, they should cash in on some of those fluid milk prices too.

Meanwhile, fluid milk producers have insisted that they are entitled to higher returns. They have more money invested in milk houses, coolers, and stables, to meet the health specifications of their market. And they have to keep their cows at high production during the high-cost winter season.

Over the years, some of the disgruntled producers got fluid milk contracts themselves. The rest failed to agree on what changes would be acceptable to them. As a result, the old pricing program, with its admitted weaknesses, remained intact. But in recent months, it has become apparent that some form of price blending program may be just around the corner.

AT their annual meeting last March, a determined group of concentrated milk producers renewed the charge that surplus milk produced by dairymen with fluid milk contracts was being dumped into their market and depressing prices. They passed a resolution demanding some form of price pooling.

At the same meeting, Ontario's outspoken Dairy Commissioner, Everett Biggs, warned that the present dairy legislation in the province was in danger of bursting. Competition within the fluid milk industry, especially in the turbulent Toronto market, was building up. Dairies, limited to specific distribution areas, were seeking to gain efficiencies to meet rising labor costs through expansion. Innovations in processing techniques and delivery methods were exerting their pressures. Some dairies wanted to specialize their plants, putting ice cream manufacturing in one place, fluid milk operations in another. Ontario's milk legislation would have to be strengthened, said Biggs, to meet these pressures. He predicted that some form of a milk pooling program would likely be introduced soon.

Previous to this, pooling was discussed at the annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada. Subsequently, a group of Ontario dairy leaders representing the four groups of milk producers—The Whole Milk Producers League, and the marketing boards of the concentrated milk producers, the cream producers, and the cheese producers—visited British Columbia to see how equalization was working out in that province. On their return journey, some members of the delegation visited the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, to examine the pooling system in effect there. Another delegation from the Ontario Milk Producers' Co-ordinating Board (which represents the four pro-

ducer groups), intent on studying the pooling system thoroughly, journeyed to Syracuse to discuss with leaders of milk marketing organizations across the United States, marketing and surplus plans being used south of the border.

By mid-June, the Co-ordinating Board made history. It agreed on the principle of milk pooling; the first time that such agreement among producers had been achieved. But before making specific recommendations, the members decided to make one further trip of inspection. They hastily arranged for a trip to England where a milk pooling plan is in operation, and made the trip in July. (Dairy Commissioner Biggs points out that Ontario's dairy legislation is fashioned after that in Britain.)

SPURRING on this rush of activity by members of the co-ordinating board was its determined secretary, Cliff Weaver. A dairy farmer himself, Weaver left no doubt that he considered there was an urgent need for speed. Innovations like bulk handling, new processing techniques such as sterilization of milk to lengthen its life on the store shelf, and the trend in the United States to big dairy farms where cows were cared for and milked under some form of contract, all spelled out a virtual revolution sweeping through dairying. He saw pooling as one way to assure continued farmer control of milk production.

Even as the group planned its trip to England, another crisis appeared. The Toronto market, where the province's biggest dairies are locked in a furious selling battle, came to the verge of a price war.

Old and traditional marketing patterns were being disrupted and torn apart as new dairies introduced new milk handling and merchandizing techniques, and the established dairies moved to meet the competition. Chain store distribution began to cut into retail routes. The innovation of the 2- and 3-quart jugs, a specialty of one new dairy in particular, further disrupted old selling patterns. "Hand-backs" sprang up too, in which a few hotels and stores paid the dairy regular prices, but then accepted rebates from the dairy—in effect, bought their milk at a discount. Small dairies, faced with this price competition, were threatened with bankruptcy. In some cases the price-cutting pressure was relayed back to producers, as dairies called on farmers to share the price discounts to enable them to compete.

Dairy farm leaders admitted that some producers, faced with this pressure, took the short-term view and went along with price discounts. In effect, they undercut their neighbors to save their own skin. In doing it, they risked breaking down the entire price structure. Dairy Commissioner Biggs called it a "basic selfishness" of some producers, suggested that there was too strong an allegiance between producers and the particular plants to which they shipped.

Loss-leadering sprang up too, with milk being offered for as little as 5 cents a quart in some merchandizing promotions. As they teetered on the edge of a price war, dairy farm leaders nervously watched chain stores for signs that they might insist on meeting this (Please turn to page 45)

Quotes from Dairymen

BOB GUEST,
Brantford fluid
shipper, has 60
cows and averages
under \$4, including
surplus price.



[Guide photos

"Milk marketing isn't going smoothly. Some changes seem inevitable. Blending need not mean lower prices to fluid milk shippers."

KEITH WILEY
and his brother,
Warren, ship
fluid milk
from 25 cows at
St. Catharines.



"Our farm is in a high-cost dairying area. If our milk price dropped as the result of blending, we would have to quit dairying."

BILL TILDEN,
manufactured milk
shipper at
Harrison, Ont.,
has 15 cows
in his herd.



"Price blending can bring together all the dairymen who are producing a quality product, to promote greater milk consumption."

BRUCE McLEOD,
Embryo manu-
factured milk
shipper, has 28 cows
and is averaging
about \$3.



"I want some price equalization. As we put out the same quality milk as dairymen down the road, we ought to get the same price."

GEORGE LOWRY
of Almonte in
eastern Ontario
ships milk for
manufacturing from
his herd.



"We shan't be able to accept the disparity between fluid and manufactured prices much longer. We have got to have equalization."

They Say It's Just

While her husband presides over his animal empire, Molly Fox reigns in the home with her quiet efficiency

by ELVA FLETCHER

• Out of Molly Fox's cheerful kitchen comes an abundance of good food and lots of sage advice.



[Guide photos]



Picture windows in the big dining room bring the natural beauty of outdoors almost to the table.



The living room can be readily closed off from the remainder of the house. Here Molly Fox and home editor Elva Fletcher talk about farm life.



The graceful lines of an old rocking chair look inviting. It's one of Molly's conversation pieces.

MOLLY and Jonathan Fox can't tell you exactly when they decided to remodel their home. They had talked a lot about what needed to be done but it wasn't until last October that they decided to go ahead.

When they started, they didn't have any blueprints. They did have firm ideas about the basic structural changes that were necessary to enlarge the house, and they knew they wanted the kitchen at the southeast corner.

Why the southeast corner? Molly wanted the kitchen there so she could watch over the farmyard to see that all was well; and, because Jonathan is frequently away, she wanted to be on hand to greet the many people who visit Justamere farm.

First a small porch was removed. Then workmen excavated for the 22-foot addition that gives the house its present 54-foot length, and put in a concrete block foundation. Next they raised the roof to give more height and space to the upstairs area. The finishing touch was the addition of an 18-foot breezeway. Where the first house rested on the land level, the new one sits on a man-made knoll. This summer they installed a new plastic-piped water system that serves both house and barns. The major changes completed, Molly and Jonathan were ready to carry out the interior renovation and they've given each room its own special feature.

YOU'RE welcome at any one of three main floor doors. The front door opens into the hallway that girdles the living room and leads directly upstairs; a side door off the breezeway brings you into the dining room and gives easy access to Jonathan's downstairs office; the third, and most frequently used door, faces the farmyard.

The latter takes you into a passageway that utilizes the left wall for wood paneled cupboards. Jonathan claims them as his, but so many household articles have turned up in them that he jokingly accuses Molly of infringing on his territory. The lower part of these cupboards provides space for the many pairs of boots and rubbers necessary around the farm with a three-man family. The special feature in this area is the tiled utility washroom and coat room to the right. Here the men and hired hands wash up before meals.

It's in the dining room one realizes how much the house was enlarged. This room runs the length of the 22-foot addition, less the width of the stairwell to the basement area. Large windows make it cheerful and bright in the daytime; floral draw drapes make it cosy and warm at night. One wall features mahogany paneled cupboards. The touch catches used on the doors leave the fine grain of the wood surface without a blemish. One of the cupboards encloses a "doodling" board on which are chalked each day's reminders. Immediately below is the recessed telephone; there's an extension in Jonathan's office, and another that can be carried from room to room, upstairs or down.

The mixture of mahogany and knotty pine woods found in the dining room represent a compromise. Molly favored the mahogany finish; Jonathan was



This beautiful home resulted when Jonathan and Molly Fox extended and remodeled the old one.

disposed toward the pine. They found their answer by using them in combination.

Another wall arches into Molly's U-shaped kitchen which is also part of the new building. Molly's major kitchen appliances are gas models serviced by gas that is piped in from a well on the Fox property.

Her dishwasher is a time-saver; and a gift from the two boys. Some years ago Molly and the boys claimed the egg money for their own, and it was used to buy occasional luxury items for their home. One day, as the lads were drying dishes, they queried her: "Mom, how much does a dishwasher cost?" They learned that the egg money couldn't be stretched to cover the cost of a dishwasher. There isn't any egg money now but when the new kitchen took shape, the boys dipped into their savings to make their contribution to easier dishwashing.

Arborite counters in a copper-colored design blend with the tiled floor and blond wood paneling of the cupboards. Corner cupboards hide the lazy susan shelves; another cupboard keeps the kitchen stool out of sight, yet easily accessible.

It's indicative of Molly's talent for doing things herself that, when she couldn't find kitchen curtains of a style and fabric to suit her needs, she found her own material and made them herself at less than half the cost of ready-made ones.

Sliding doors of mahogany paneling separate the dining room from the living room, and the living room from the front hall. Instead of conventional draperies for the room's picture window, Molly and Jonathan have experimented with vertical venetian blinds. These are unusual because slatted sections feature graduated shades of green and are overprinted with a small conventional design. While tile floors predominate (Please turn to page 67)



Lyal Fox has his own desk in the farm office where he keeps his own records up-to-date and learns first-hand about the farm's operation.

a Mere Stock Farm

*You name it and Jonathan Fox
has raised it, including two
sons who are becoming first-
class stockmen*

by **CLIFF FAULKNOR**

• From this modern office Jonathan Fox transacts the detailed business of a top-notch stock farm.



The sundeck of the house gives an unobstructed view of the farm buildings and sheltering trees.

OUT Lloydminster way they have a saying about Jonathan Fox, Jr., of Justamere Stock Farm. "You name it and he raises it," which is pretty close to being true. For Johnny, or "Silver" Fox, as friends call him, presides over a mooing, snorting, baaing, grunting, barking barnyard empire of purebred Holsteins, Polled Herefords, Percheron draft horses, saddle horses, Cheviot sheep, Yorkshire hogs, Dalmatian coach dogs, fox terriers and an Irish wolfhound. In the past, he had kept dual-purpose Shorthorns, goats, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, Collies, Labradors and a black bear.

One time when Jonathan handed a friend one of the printed bills announcing Justamere's annual production sale, he noticed the latter grin as he read it.

"What, no poultry?" asked the friend, when he was queried. "What've you got against the poultry industry?"

Next year, you may be sure, "chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys" were added to the stock list on the handbill. This man Fox has a sense of humor, and you don't stay ahead of him very long.

LIKE many in the Lloydminster area, Jonathan is a Saskatchewan-Alberta farmer, that is to say, he farms on both sides of the provincial boundary. Although the 1,280-acre home farm "Justamere," lies entirely within Saskatchewan, his other enterprise, "Lakeview," is located 12 miles west in Alberta. Lakeview, which contains about 1,120 acres, has a manager who is solely in charge there, and is operated as a complete farm unit. This farm handles all its own expenses, and pays Jonathan a rental calculated at a certain interest rate on the total capitalization.

As a matter of fact, Alberta was Johnny's first home in Canada. When an asthma condition forced Jonathan senior to leave Rochester, Minnesota, and seek a drier climate, he came north in 1918 to form the ranching partnership of Kennedy, Davis and Fox south of Kitscoty, Alta. Later the partnership was ended when the ranch began to get hemmed in by settlers.

Although horse breeding has now become more of a hobby than a business, the farm still runs about 20 Percheron brood mares. Before he retired, Jonathan's father had always raised Percherons. In fact, Fox senior brought the \$2,300 stallion "Nelson" to Alberta from Minnesota, sold him there and then bought him back again because he couldn't find one good enough to replace him. From this, and other top quality foundation stock, young Jonathan

has gone on to win dozens of championships in Canada and the United States. One of the Percherons, Justamere Stylish Stella, was Grand Champion mare at the Royal Winter Fair last year.

THE main enterprise of Justamere at present is raising registered Holsteins and Polled Herefords.

Jonathan's 40-head milking herd produces a ton of milk a day for shipment to the local Lloydminster Creamery. As the latter only receives milk 5 days a week, the farm has to be equipped with cooler facilities to hold over the Sunday and Wednesday production. Any overproduction in the district is controlled by a voluntary quota that was worked out by the local milk producers' organization without the need of a Milk Board, or any form of government interference.

"They're like that in this area," Jonathan said. "Everybody is willing to co-operate for the good of the majority."

Like many districts, Lloydminster found itself with too much milk during the summer months, and not enough the rest of the year. Sometimes they had to rely on powdered milk to see them through the winter. That's when they decided to set up a quota for the 16 or 17 producers in the area. This is arrived at by averaging out each producer's winter milk, and then adding his share of the difference between his summer and winter milkings. That is to say, if a man produces 10 per cent of the area's total fluid production, his quota includes 10 per cent of his own summer overproduction. All that he produces over this amount goes for cream, and he retains the skim milk as stock feed. As an alternative, each producer can keep all his surplus and still retain his regular fluid quota.

Jonathan breeds his own Holsteins, and all his cows are Canadian R.O.P. producers. The milking herd is housed in a metal stanchion barn, which is equipped with a conveyor-type barn cleaner. This transports manure to a wagon kept in an adjacent



One of Jonathan's bulls. He breeds his own Holsteins, and all his cows are R.O.P. producers.



Guide photos



Horses have always been favorites with members of the Fox family. No exception, young Bobby is pictured with one of the farm's saddle ponies.

shed, from where it is hauled and spread over the fields. Liquid manure flows via gutters to an underground storage tank and is pumped into a mobile tank when needed.

JUSTAMERE'S 50-head breeding herd of Polled Herefords is enrolled with Saskatchewan's Federal-Provincial record of performance scheme. Although Jonathan doesn't think a good cattleman needs to be told if his stock is doing well, he's a strong believer in generations of good breeding.

"I want to know what an animal's breeding is a long way back," he said, "and the performance test records give me that information."

With the increased emphasis on Holsteins and Herefords, Jonathan is slackening off on hogs and sheep. Soon he expects to go out of hogs entirely, but he is keeping about 50 Cheviot ewes for both meat and wool production because sheep are still a pretty good proposition when it comes to a dollars-per-acre return.

"We're getting so much stock around the place we have to cut down (Please turn to page 68)



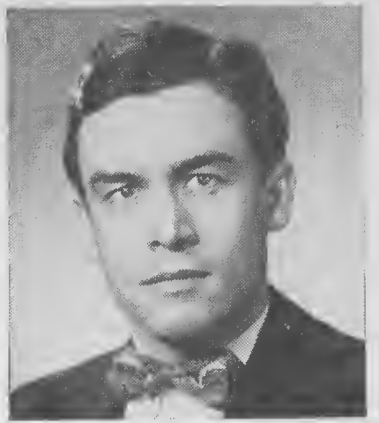
Jonathan's belief in generations of good breeding is reflected in a 50-head R.O.P. Polled Hereford herd.

Steps in the Right Direction

New farm credit and crop insurance legislation has been passed recently. How effective will the new acts be? For an authoritative opinion The Guide turned to two men who have given special study to the subjects. Their observations follow

Farm Credit Revisions

by J. C. GILSON



Dr. Gilson is well known for his work in the field of farm finance. He is associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Manitoba.

THE Federal Government, as well as several of the provincial governments, have recently announced a "new look" in farm credit. It is still too early to judge whether the new credit legislation will completely meet the financing problems of the farm industry. It is appropriate at this time, however, to examine the nature and implications of the new credit acts.

Tremendous developments have taken place in agriculture since the first major credit policies were launched after the first World War. Many of the provincial governments established farm credit facilities in the early 1920's. The Federal Canadian Farm Loan Board Act was passed in 1928. Since that time the farm industry has passed through a major depression, World War II and a complete revolution in production methods.

No other farm policy has been exposed to as much review and investigation during the last 25 years as farm credit. It became increasingly apparent, particularly during recent years, that much needed adjustments in agriculture were being stymied by the lack of adequate credit facilities. Many recommendations were made as to the type of credit legislation that should be developed for Canadian farmers. Governments were under growing pressure to institute new credit facilities and programs, or to modernize their existing acts.

The governments have now responded. During this last year, for example, the Federal Government and several of the provincial governments have passed farm credit legislation of one type or another. Included among these acts are: the Federal *Farm Credit Act*, the Saskatchewan *Family Farm Credit Act*, the Manitoba *Agricultural Credit Act* and the revised credit legislation of the Veterans' Land Act. In addition to this, many of the other provinces previously brought in farm credit legislation of various types.

THE Federal Farm Credit Act was passed in July of this year. It is comprised of essentially two parts:

1. Part II of the Act is referred to as *Farm Loans*. The amount of the loan permitted under Part II cannot exceed 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm lands taken as security. The maximum loan permissible is \$20,000, and is repayable within a period not exceeding 30 years at 5 per cent interest.

2. Part III of the Act is referred to as *Supervised Farm Loans*. Supervised loans are only made to farmers between 21 and 45 years of age. The

amount of the loan cannot exceed \$27,500 or 75 per cent of the appraised value of the land and chattels offered as security, whichever is the lesser of the two.

In addition to the land and chattels offered as security, under Part III, the borrower must submit a *plan* of operations for his farm which must be approved by the Farm Credit Corporation. The borrower must also agree to "permit supervision and inspection of his farming operations as required by the Corporation until the principal amount of the loan outstanding has been reduced to 65 per cent of the appraised value of the land." Incidentally, a borrower under Part III is not eligible for a loan under the Farm Improvement Loans Act until the loan

is less than either 65 per cent of the appraised value of the land or \$20,000, whichever is the lesser. The part of the loan based on the security of the land is payable within a period not exceeding 30 years while the remainder of the loan is repayable within a period of 10 years. Under Part III the borrower will be required to pay an annual supervising fee.

Veterans' Land Act farmers are now eligible for loans up to \$20,000 with a 30-year repayment period, as a result of a recent amendment of the Veterans' Land Act. The amendment is really an extension of the original Act, the purpose being to permit V.L.A. farmers, where necessary, to establish economic farm units. It would appear that the V.L.A. experience with farm

credit has had a considerable influence on the type of federal and provincial credit legislation which has recently been passed.

The Manitoba Agricultural Credit Act permits loans up to \$25,000. No loan may exceed 65 per cent of the value of the land and chattels given as security. The Act specifies that land must constitute at least 60 per cent of the total value of the security given for the loan. The loan is repayable within a period not exceeding 30 years, at a rate of interest of 5½ per cent at the present time. Young farmers, over 21 and under 31 years of age, receive loans at an interest rate

(Continued on facing page)

Federal Aid for Crop Insurance

by RALPH HEDLIN

THE present status of crop insurance in Canada is that the Federal Government has passed an act which defines the assistance that will be given to provinces if they wish to establish a crop insurance program. Manitoba has passed legislation permitting test areas, to gather additional information. Alberta legislation permits the cabinet to proceed with a program if it should so desire. The other eight provinces have taken no action of any kind.

The Manitoba Government is the only authority thus far which has decided to give crop insurance a try and, surprisingly, they were discouraged from doing so by one of the farm organizations in the province. "A provincial crop insurance program should not be proceeded with at the present time, but should be held in abeyance until the Federal Government is pre-

pared to contribute a more equitable share to the provinces," was the advice given to the Government of Manitoba.

If this organization was sincere in advocating crop insurance, this was, indeed, surprising advice. A crop insurance program has to start somewhere and it has now started, assuming the Manitoba program gains farmer support. If farmers are not prepared to support it, that fact, in itself, will be important.

The details of the Federal Government offer are well known. In brief, the Government at Ottawa will pay half the administration costs, a fifth of the total of premiums collected and will lend money to any province to cover losses in excess of the total of premium reserves and collections, plus \$200,000.

"Until the Federal Government is prepared to change its policy, crop insurance is beyond the reach of the farmers," concluded the Manitoba farm organization.

This may be true and it may not be true. The apparent objective of the Manitoba test areas is to find if the Federal proposal can be the real basis for the establishment of a province-wide crop insurance program.

The test area technique was advocated by the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life. A possible alternative would be a province-wide, low-coverage program in which costs could be controlled. The other alternative is to do

nothing at all. There simply is not the background of information that would permit the immediate establishment of a crop insurance program on the lines of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in the United States.

ONE vital piece of information that is still lacking is whether or not farmers are interested in insuring their crops. The program is offered to any of the 10 provinces. It is assumed there will be little interest outside the three Prairie Provinces and some fruit growing areas: there is no assurance that even people in these areas are really interested.

The hard fact is that the impetus behind crop insurance has come from political parties and farm organizations. If they represent the attitudes of a majority of farmers it can be said that farmers want crop insurance. But political parties and farm organizations cannot do more than estimate the wants of farmers. In Manitoba, many farmers may have voted for Premier Roblin's party in spite of its promise to implement a crop insurance program and, as only a small minority of farm families are ever active members of a farm organization, their representations may not represent a majority view.

The first essential is to know if farmers want crop insurance. It is to be hoped that the Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan will follow the Manitoba lead and run some kind of data gathering test. Three test areas in each province would, over a period of years, reveal farmer atti-

(Continued on facing page)



Ralph Hedlin, farm economist and freelance writer, was a member of the Manitoba Crop Insurance Commission.

Farm Credit

of 4 per cent. One of the potentially strong features of the Manitoba Act is the loan supervision which it permits.

The Saskatchewan Family Farm Credit Act permits loans up to \$25,000. No loan may exceed 80 per cent of the value of the land and/or chattels given as security. Loans are repayable within a period not exceeding 30 years, at a rate of interest determined from time to time by the Government. The Saskatchewan Act is primarily designed to facilitate the transfer of a farm from parents to a son.

THERE are several, important implications involved in the various federal and provincial acts.

Relationship among the credit acts. It is now possible for a farmer in many of the provinces to be faced with the possibility of obtaining a similar type of credit from either federal or provincial credit agencies. It appears that there could be considerable duplication and competition among these various credit sources. This is not necessarily serious. However, it seems certain that many farmers will be somewhat confused as to which credit agency they should be using. Every effort should be made to clarify, and to integrate where possible, the work of the different credit agencies. There is little reason why federal and

provincial credit agencies should compete with one another.

A credit co-ordinating committee comprised of representatives from each of the government credit agencies could serve a very useful purpose in standardizing procedures and in preventing conflicts in the field. This committee needs to examine such matters as objectives, administration, appraisal techniques and methods of loan supervision as soon as possible.

Appraised value of the security. It is to be hoped that the administrators of farm credit under the new federal and provincial acts will take a firm and decisive stand on the appraisal value of the assets offered as security by the borrower. The appraised values should not be so conservative as to frustrate the original intentions of the acts. This was the most common criticism of the Canadian Farm Loan Board Act. On the other hand, appraised values need to be set at a level low enough to prevent inflation in land. Unduly high appraised values will permit farmers to bid against one another to the point where they are paying for land beyond its debt carrying capacity.

The success of the particular credit policy will be closely related to the competence of the appraisal staff involved. In addition to this, much more research is urgently needed in the field of land valuation and appraisal. For

(Please turn to page 20)

Crop Insurance

tudes and result in an essential body of information being collected. It would provide the basis upon which a reasonable formula for the sharing of costs between the Federal Government, the provincial governments and the participating farmers could be worked out.

If the federal and provincial governments are on trial over crop insurance, this is equally true of farm organizations. The farm unions and federations of agriculture have both expressed an interest in crop insurance. A program—whether adequate or inadequate—is now offered. The essential data that will establish its adequacy is not available. The farm organizations can simply say that it will not work—a pose that is easy to assume, but is negative. Provincial governments can take a similar stand. But the function of farm organizations and provincial governments is much more than to act as a prod and conscience to the Federal administration, and now they have an opportunity to come to real grips in a concrete way with a crop insurance program, such action on their part as is deemed necessary could be of value to farmers.

THE clear weakness in the Federal crop insurance proposal is that the risk is left with the province and, with a full-scale program, a bad year could result in indemnity demands that would cripple a province financially. This risk is minimized, if not removed, through holding the plan to a test area size and, as has been done in the United States, expanding the program only as experience is gained.

It has been argued that the premiums to farmers will be too high. If this is true it may mean nothing more

than that insuring western grain crops is not practicable; the suggestion that the two levels of government should subsidize the premiums and then pay the indemnities means, in effect, that the people of Canada should guarantee the level of production of all farms every year. This proposal can scarcely be taken seriously.

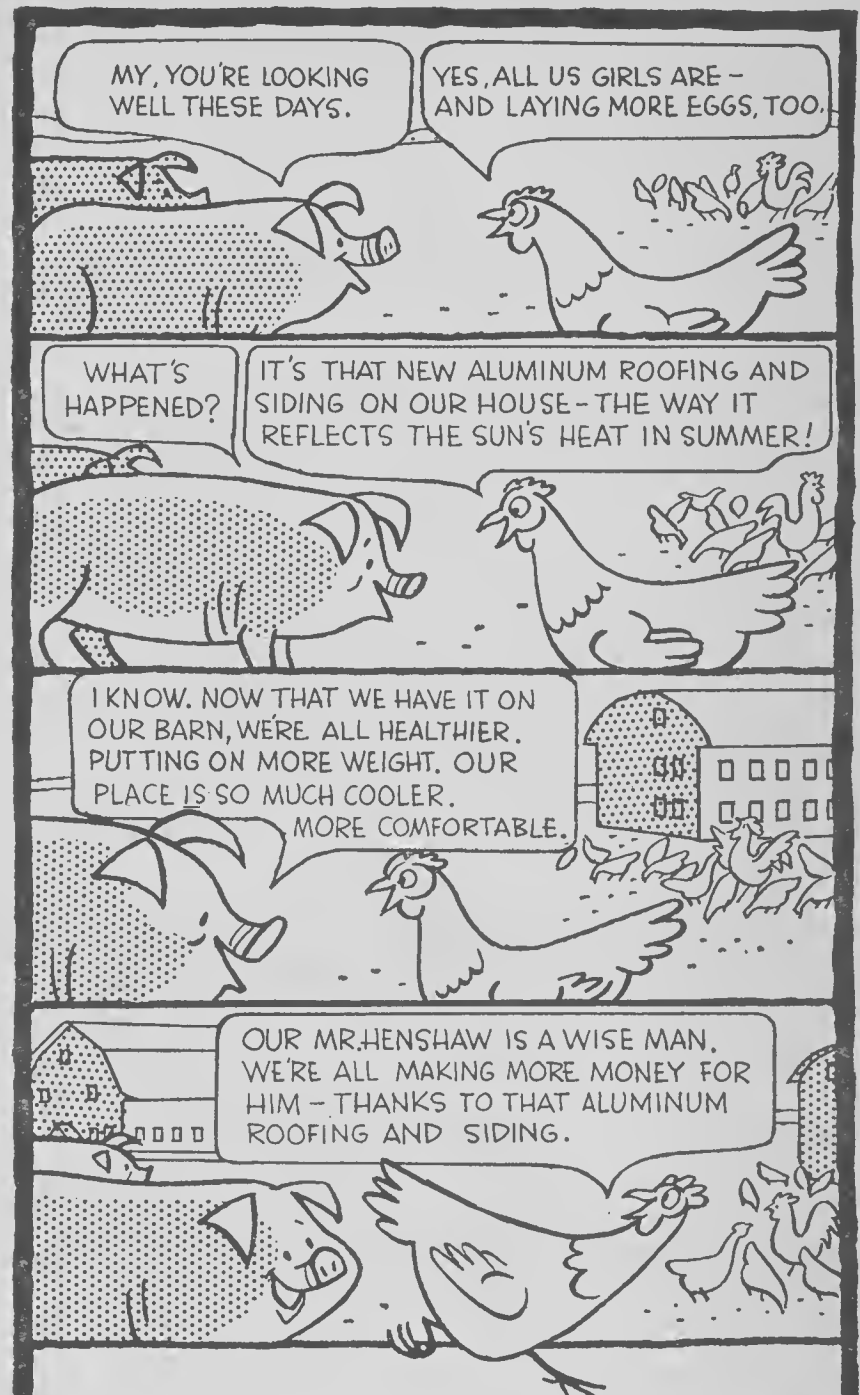
The crop insurance discussion has highlighted the fact that a redefinition of the relations between governments and farm organizations is overdue. Few would question that farm organizations should press governments for needed concessions. But pressure on governments should not be used as a technique for bolstering the membership of farm organizations, nor should it be used as a method for gaining needed publicity.

The farm organizations should take some initiative on forwarding crop insurance. They should accept the Federal formula for the time being and exert pressure on the provincial governments to implement a program. They should then encourage their members to participate. In a few years' time they will have firm data upon which to base an appeal to Ottawa for more generous terms, if the data that is gathered clearly demonstrates that farmers choose to insure their crops and that the proposed Federal aid is inadequate.

In theory, at least, crop insurance should be a useful part of a national farm program. The first step, whether it is adequate or inadequate, has now been taken. In Manitoba the second step has been taken. It is to be hoped that farm organizations and provincial governments will stop jockeying for political advantage and, in the interest of the farmers concerned, will test out the proposed program and see if it is wanted and if it will work. ✓

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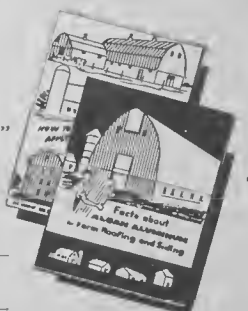
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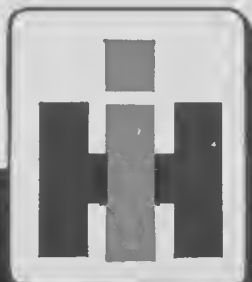
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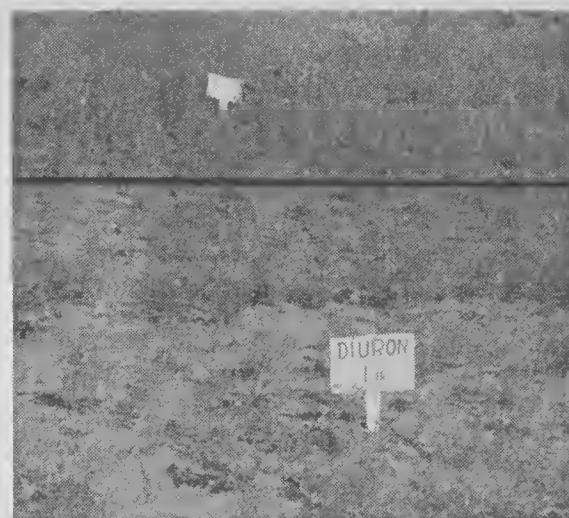
NEW ORCHARD GRASS

Look close to spot this one. Both plots have the same number of orchard grass plants mixed with alfalfa, but notice how much more evident the grass is in the left plot. Grass on left is called Pennlate and is much more leafy than common orchard grass on the right. "There's a good chance Pennlate will be licensed within a year," says researcher Bert Christie. "It produces leaf right up to the base of the spike, heads out about a week later and will definitely make a better pasture and silage hay than Common."



WINTER-HARDY LEGUME

Even tough Vernal alfalfa can't take icing over and alternate thawing and freezing like birdsfoot trefoil. Forage breeder Dr. Bill Tossell points to Empire variety of trefoil that withstood winter of 1958-59 while Vernal alfalfa at left was severely killed out. (Note how grass has taken over.) Observes Tossell: "Trefoil will stand a lot more variable conditions like drought, poor drainage and heavy grazing than alfalfa. However, if a field can grow alfalfa well, stay with alfalfa—on good land it will easily outyield trefoil."



NO NURSE CROP FOR TREFOIL?

Birdsfoot trefoil is difficult to establish in mixtures because it is such a poor competitor. Even nurse crops for weed control inhibit its growth. O.A.C. researcher Jack Winch is testing 2,4-DB, diuron and dalapon sprays in place of nurse crops for weed control—and getting good results. Note where 1 pound of diuron has killed out grassy weeds in foreground. Check plot at top of picture was untreated and has many annual grasses competing with trefoil. Tests continue to see if a spray combination is practical for farm use.

Look What They're Doing With Forages

to improve stands, boost yields

by **JOHN CLARK**

Ontario Department of Agriculture



FESCUE'S TOO STEMMY →

If your dealer sold you some tall or meadow fescue last year, don't buy it in '59. Note steminess of tall fescue on the right compared to leafiness of Climax timothy on left. The fescue

flowered about 10 days earlier than the timothy. Fescue looks good in dry parts of the United States, but brome and timothy easily outdo it in the more humid Eastern Canada.



← NEW BROME LOOKS GOOD

Heard of the new Lincoln brome grass? It produces about 10 per cent more forage than the Canadian variety of brome at the left. Lincoln starts growing earlier in the spring, produces more grass in midsummer and recovers more quickly after cutting or

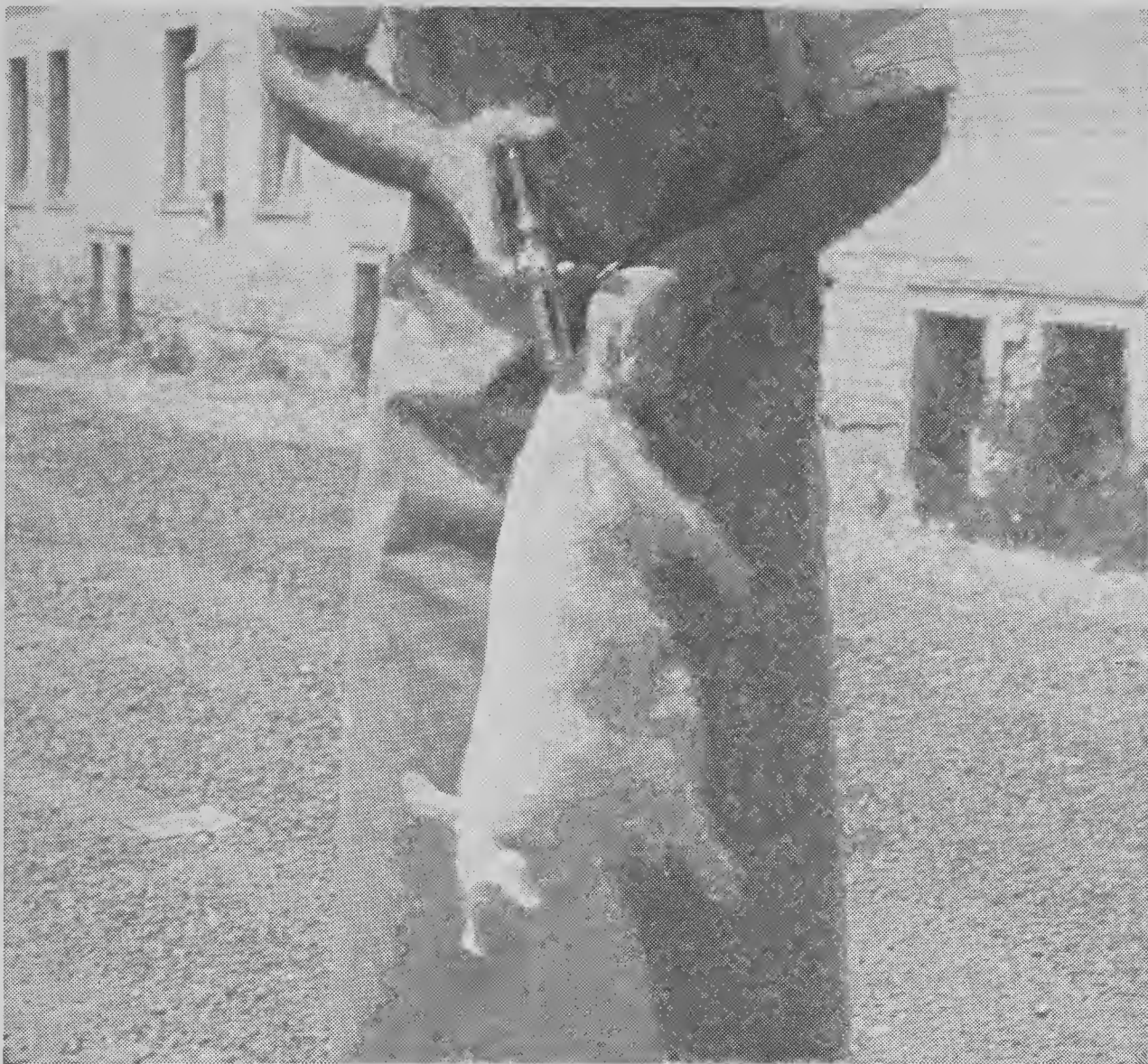
grazing. Rule lines show extra leaf growth in the taller Lincoln variety. A new variety called Saratoga will probably be licensed this winter; it has the added advantage of recovering slightly faster than Lincoln after pasturing.



← WHY PEDIGREED SEED PAYS

There are three alfalfa plots here even though it looks like there are only two. The reason: the center plot (where Dr. Tossell is crouched) is a seeding of non-pedigreed or nameless alfalfa seed and most of it didn't make it through the winter. Varieties on the left and right are Vernal and Ranger—two known winter-hardy varieties. "Often the results with non-pedigreed

seed aren't as drastic as this," admits Dr. Tossell, "but the trouble is you never know. Sometimes you might hit it lucky with non-pedigreed seed and buy a wilt-resistant or winter hardy variety; other times you might lose your whole legume seeding. When you buy certified seed—like certified Vernal—you know it's all Vernal and not some non-adapted import."



SINGLE SHOTS OF IMPOSIL SAVE 211 MAN-HOURS

At the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, it took 2 men 30 seconds to catch and inject, or treat by mouth, one pig. For the 1,400 pigs weaned last year at the O.A.C., this figures out to 23.4 man-hours per treatment. Pigs needed only one shot of 150 mg. of iron, but they needed at least 10 oral treatments, to fully escape anemia, requiring 234 man-hours of work a year.

What's more, after some practice one man could inject 2 pigs a minute alone.

The O.A.C. have tried most forms of iron. They found that pigs needed two or more shots of injectable products containing 100 mg. of iron or less per shot to insure full protection from anemia. Now all O.A.C. pigs, except those used for experiment, get Imposil.

Baby pigs not treated, or not fully treated, may cost you money.

"It's not always death that cause anemic losses. Slow gains, poor feed efficiency and lower resistance to disease control can sap away more profits than death losses," say the O.A.C.

Mr. Gerard Gosselin, St-Anselme, Cte Dorchester, Quebec, had been dosing his pigs orally once a week. This spring he compared oral powders with Imposil, using pigs of the same birthweight. His records show an average weight advantage of 10.66 lbs. per pig at 8 weeks of age for the 150 mg. Imposil.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, reports: "Work at Lacombe, Alberta, has indicated that not all injectable iron supplements are equally suitable. Experimental results have established that iron in the form of an iron dextran complex is far superior to other forms of injectable iron."

Only Imposil contains 150 mg. of iron per 2 c.c. shot.

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(Continued from page 17)

FARM CREDIT

example, there are very few qualified land economists in Canada at the present time devoting their efforts to research in land valuation.

Supervision of loans. Almost all of the recent credit legislation permits supervision of the loans. Properly handled, this could prove to be one of the strongest features of the new credit acts. Supervised lending is one of the ways to extend credit to the group of farmers, who lack the necessary security to qualify for a loan, but who have the potential to make very profitable use of credit. There is little reason why many of our young farmers should not welcome the opportunity of taking out a supervised loan.

Before supervised lending gets seriously underway, however, several problems will have to be considered by the credit administrators.

Loan supervisors must be more than *debt collectors*. They must be prepared to consult with the borrower on the best way of investing the loan in his farm business. And this is no easy task. Two factors will ultimately decide how successful supervised lending will be in Canada: The loan supervisor will have to be trained in the field of farm management; and, in addition, supervised lending will have to be backed up by adequate research in farm management.

Supervised farm credit could prove to be a powerful instrument in agriculture at the present time. It is to be hoped that the provisions for supervised lending under the new legislation will actually be implemented. As much attention should be devoted to the *investment* of the loan as to the *security* possessed by the borrower. In the final analysis the successful loan is the one based on sound business practices.

THERE are still other facets of the new credit acts that could be examined. Tenant farmers, for example, cannot qualify for loans under most of the new acts. Under certain conditions is it not possible that some of our better family farms might be tenant operated? No formal provisions have been made in the new credit acts for the risk and instability of the agricultural industry. One of the normal things about farming is its unexpected ups and downs in yields, prices and incomes.

In general, the recent federal and provincial credit legislation will be welcomed by Canadian farmers. There has been an increasing lag between the credit requirements of a rapidly changing agriculture and the lending provisions of our credit institutions. Little wonder that many farmers turned to contract farming as a source of credit. Farm credit is a powerful tool for the agricultural industry. It is not the complete answer to the many farm problems by any means. Adequate credit, however, should help Canadian farmers to make the many adjustments that are so badly needed at the present time. Not until these adjustments are made will many of our other farm policies become fully effective.



Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 12



THE pick-ax claws of the badger hint at his best-known accomplishment: he is a post-hole auger in fur. Popular belief holds that he can dig himself down in sandy soil faster than a man with a shovel can dig him out. It is also said (and quite likely true) that if he can just get his forelegs braced against the sides of the hole, two men pulling on his tail can't pull him out. However, anyone who in true scientific spirit undertakes to test this should be cautioned that the unwary optimist grabbing a badger by the tail may have a sudden and drastic increase in his knowledge of badgers. They may not weigh very much—15-20 lb. is a big badger—but as fighters, pound for pound badgers take second money to few and permit no familiarities.

My first introduction to a badger (face-to-face meeting, so to speak) was unexpected. My father and I had gone to look over some distant hayland and came across a newly dug den beside a small brushy coulee. Being like most boys at an early age, rather in-

quisitive (polite form for "nosey"), I lay down and put my head in the hole to listen. At a sudden hissing growl right in my face I shot 3 feet in the air and came down to see a badger's black and white face, in the opening vacated by me a moment before. Fortunately, he was only halfgrown. Not aggressive, only curious, he had come up to see what the disturbance was on top of his house.

Often on the dry and dusty plains one comes upon a badger den, the owner lying complacently on top of a fresh pile of clay and looking like a rounded flat rock or whitish gray hearth rug. He awakes the same feeling of admiration aroused by any courageous settler who, with cheerful philosophy, makes a home and carries on in an arid hostile environment. He is a self-sufficient fellow asking odds of no one. Except when your saddle horse falls in one of the hundreds of holes he makes digging ground squirrels, you cannot help rather liking him.

Chickweed Control in Lawns

THERE are chemical controls for chickweeds in lawns, but rather than spray these weeds after they are established, it is better to try to keep them out by using high-grade grass seed and adequate fertilizer. Grass growing quickly and thickly can crowd the weeds out.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture says if sprays are necessary, you will find that chickweeds are quite resistant to 2,4-D. It is better to use a mixture of 2,4-D and potassium cyanate. Mix 1 ounce of 2,4-D amine and 4 ounces of potassium

cyanate in 4 gallons of water. Spray to dampen the lawn, but keep the spray off all shrubbery. Apply it on a calm day in spring or fall, when weeds are growing rapidly. This will brown the lawn, but it will recover. However, do not use 2,4-D on bent grass lawns.

A newer chemical called Kuron also will control chickweeds. Apply at the rate of 1½ lb. in 30 gallons of water per acre, or 1 ounce in 5 gallons of water per 2,300 square feet. This chemical should be used in late October or March.

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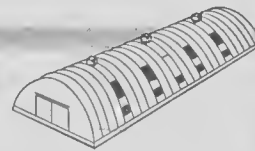
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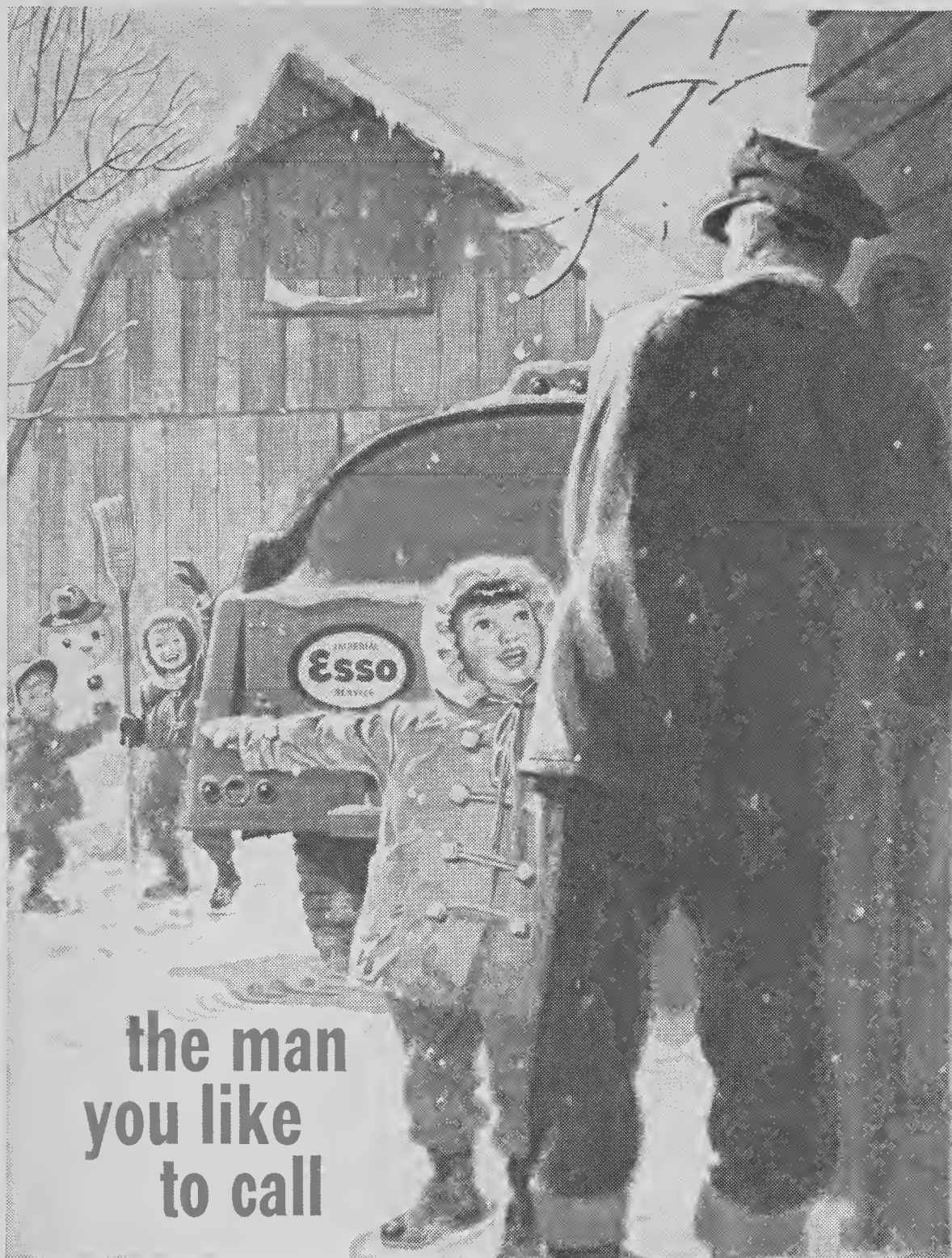
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Letters

The Minister Comments

I have just read the excellent article by Cliff Faulknor in your June issue on the Trans-Canada Highway campgrounds and picnic sites, and I want to tell you personally how delighted I was to see it.

As Mr. Faulknor mentioned, the idea to construct a chain of campgrounds and picnic sites along the Trans-Canada Highway took shape at the 1957 Federal-Provincial Tourist Conference, and the Government was pleased to be able, in co-operation with the provinces, to bring this idea to reality by means of a planned program. I was particularly pleased to sponsor this program on behalf of the Government, for it has long been my belief that there is a very great and swiftly growing need in Canada for these and similar recreational areas. They cost so little to develop and maintain in relation to the dividends they offer to the Canadian public in enjoyment, in stimulation of our highly important tourist industry and in driver safety.

Before the implementation of this program along the Trans-Canada Highway, the Government introduced a similar program, in connection with its winter works program in 1957-58, for assisting the provinces in constructing campgrounds and picnic sites anywhere in the provinces. In the first 5 months of 1958 more than \$1,300,000 was contributed by the federal government, and an equal amount was spent by the provinces. The program was continued this past winter season at an estimated cost to the federal government of over \$1,731,000, in addition to funds spent on sites along the Trans-Canada Highway.

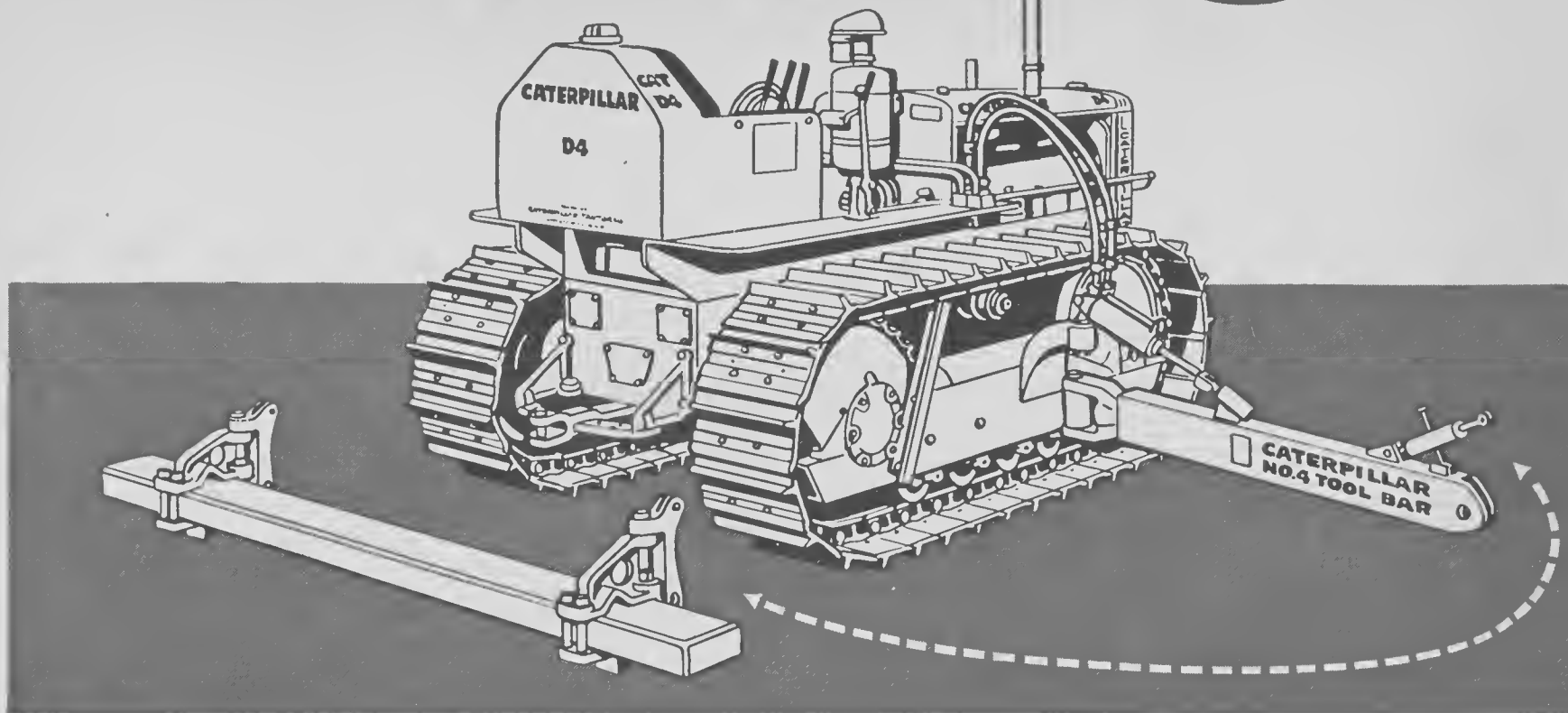
As Minister responsible for the National Parks of Canada I have had an opportunity also to carry into our parks development program my active support for increasing, extending and improving campground facilities. Over the past 2 years the development of these and other recreational facilities in the parks has been pushed ahead at an accelerated pace to attempt to meet the fast growing recreational needs of Canadians and of Canada's guests.

We cannot expect these needs to diminish in the foreseeable future. In the industrialized type of life we have in North America, we can only predict that the demand for recreational areas both inside and outside our cities will soon inundate our present facilities unless we Canadians are willing to face this problem squarely and take concerted action now at all levels of government. Much has been done in the last few years by the federal government and the provinces, but the biggest steps are yet to come.

It is publications such as yours which can bring this message to an awakening public, and I sincerely congratulate you on having accomplished this so very well in the article in your June issue.

HON. ALVIN HAMILTON,
Minister of Northern Affairs
and Natural Resources.

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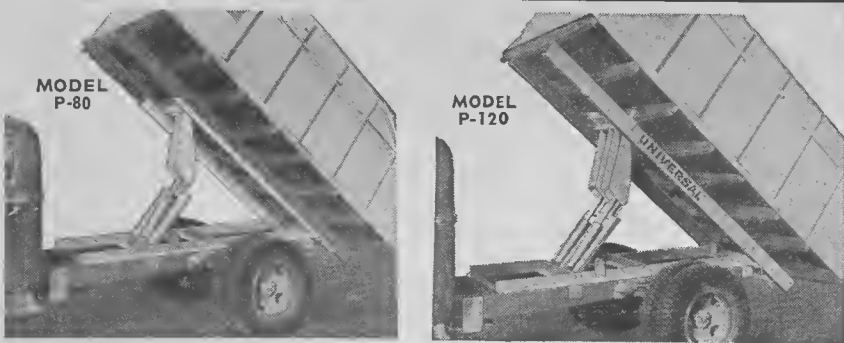


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New Drug For Swine Disease

THERE'S hope for control of vibronic dysentery in swine through a new group of drugs known as furacins. The Ontario Veterinary College has conducted field trials that indi-

cated that the treatment may be effective in halting outbreaks, but warns that early diagnosis of the disease by a veterinarian is essential.

Vibronic dysentery is troublesome in some swine herds from time to time, and may affect all ages. Losses can be as high as 25 per cent and it may recur frequently in a herd. The usual spread of the disease is by bringing new animals into a herd from an infected farm or sale, so losses can be minimized if new additions are isolated at least 2 weeks after purchase. V

Aftermath Grazing



[Guide photo]

THESE sheep at Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., are grazing the aftermath of a grass-alfalfa field that has been cut twice for hay. Like a lot of Saskatchewan bottom land, this field is ideal for growing alfalfa, as it provides sub-irrigation because of a water table which comes within 10 feet of the surface. The two hay cuts earlier in

the season yielded about three tons of hay to the acre.

Stock shouldn't be turned into the field right after the last hay cut. It's best to let it rest over September to give the roots a chance to strengthen. After Oct. 10, it's safe to graze the aftermath right up until freeze-up, which generally comes about the end of November in this area.—C.V.F. V

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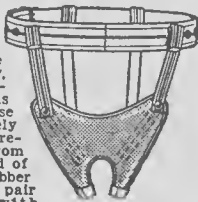
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Lilly INTERVIEWS

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by Eugene S. Hahnel

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One of the first to test Hygromix, Mr. Mears did a typically thorough job of it. He had this to say about swine worms: "It's worth ten times as much to kill worms before they mature as it is to remove them after they've done their damage and reinfested the place with eggs. Hygromix does it...it's the first real control we've ever seen...we can't say enough for it."



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LIVESTOCK

Beef Industry At the Crossroads



Some of the Ireland stock. Everett, Ont. They are now performance testing their heifers, and selecting the fast-growing ones for their breeding herd.

ONTARIO'S beef industry is at the crossroads, according to Livestock Commissioner W. P. Watson. Speaking at the province's annual beef cattle field day, held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr. Watson stated that more Ontario farmers are going out of the beef business than are going into it. They are replacing beef herds with dairy herds. And if the trend continues, he warned beef breeders that they would find a shrinking market for beef bulls.

The situation confronts breeders with the greatest challenge they ever faced, he added. Those breeders who will stay in business will be the ones who produce the kind of bulls that are in demand.

"Today, you can't sell a purebred dairy bull unless parents of the bull have official performance records. Swine breeders are finding too, that performance records are almost essential when they go to sell boars. Now," he predicted, "we are not far from the day when it's going to be almost impossible to sell a beef bull that isn't tested."

Mr. Watson reported that 250 breeders are now participating in Ontario's Advanced Registry testing program for beef cattle. He predicted that the kind of cattle that will be in demand will be those that will finish out at less than 1,100 pounds. In the majority of cases, these cattle make the most rapid gains, require less feed per pound of gain, and put on the most lean meat. Size, emphasized Mr. Watson, is not the ultimate goal. The goal is to produce the kind of cattle that will finish out economically in less than 1,100 pounds.

The performance of cattle tested so far suggested to him the kind of bull that could be called a breed improver.

"He should weigh at least 1,000 pounds at 13½ months of age. About 600 pounds of his total weight should be acquired during the nursing period, the other 400 pounds in the 24 weeks following. Thus, a 'good' bull will gain about 2.40 lb. per day while on test, and an average of 2.25 lb. per day during the first 13½ months of his life."


In his remarks to the same meeting, Hereford breeder Glen Butts,

manager of Ogeechee Farms, Fairland, Okla., said that the beef industry is not keeping abreast of the progress being made by competitive meat producers. Efficiency standards of the past are grossly inadequate, he stated, and this efficiency barrier must be broken if the beef industry is to survive.

His herd is a member of Performance Registry International, an organization of grass-roots cattlemen set up 4 years ago, which emphasizes performance testing not only for bulls but for females too.

He suggested that the three most important factors required to improve beef cattle, and boost the efficiency of beef production (and this is the basis of his own testing program) are, in order of importance:

1. Increased annual weaning weight of calf, per cow.
2. Feedlot performance including



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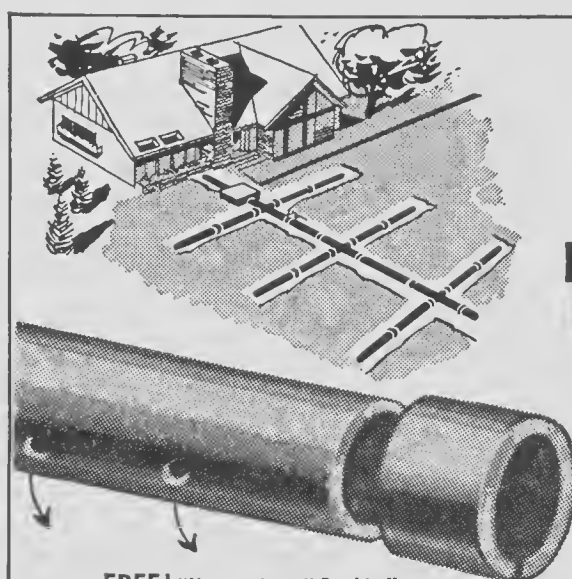
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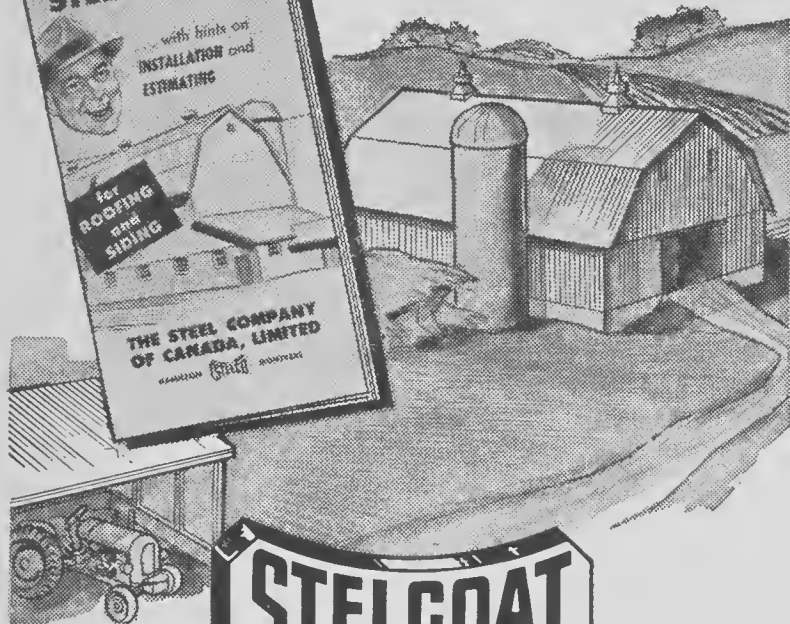
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LIVESTOCK

both rate and economy of gain, as well as carcass desirability.

3. Mature size of the parent stock used.

A few Ontario breeders have recently expanded their testing program beyond that called for in the provincial A.R. test, by joining the Performance Registry International to which Mr. Butts referred.

For instance, Hereford man Calvin Ireland, and his son Charlie, joined the organization a year ago. They have been testing bulls on their farm at Everett for several years, but last year, they weighed seven yearling heifers before turning them onto grass, and calculated the lifetime gain-per-day of each. They retained the four best for their breeding herd. The highest scoring heifer under this casual test turned out to be following true to tradition. She was a full sister to a bull that had gained 2.8 pounds per day, while on test at the O.A.C. Now, the Irelands plan to weigh all heifer calves coming in off grass this fall, and then continue to weigh them periodically throughout the winter, to provide more information on which to base selection of their brood cows.—D.R.B. ✓

Supplement In Liquid Form

A LIQUID feed supplement has been introduced to Midwest farms in the U.S. Delivered by tank truck, this supplement can be pumped into a storage tank mounted above a feed trough. It is being fed to beef and dairy cattle, and sheep.

The unusual feature of the liquid supplement is that it contains 6 per cent ethyl alcohol. The other ingredients are 67 per cent molasses, 10 per cent urea, 3 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent trace minerals and vitamins, and 10 per cent water. It has been used mainly to supplement feeding with low-cost roughages, but is also said to be useable with full grain rations.

According to the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, beef cattle are reported to gain more rapidly, eat more low-cost feeds and produce higher quality meat as a result of the liquid supplement. Tests under the Dairy Herd Improvement Association are said to have shown an 8 per cent increase in butterfat when cows are fed the supplement. It is also reported that at Iowa State College lambs were fed the supplement and showed 17 per cent greater weight gains than those on standard rations, with a feed saving per unit of weight gain around 3 per cent, an increased profit per lamb of 40 per cent, and a reduction of tallowy, muttoney flavor. ✓

Winter Rations

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LIVESTOCK

Tips on
Tattooing

[Guide photo]

The tattoo here is JK. 23P, denoting calf No. 23 of the 1959 calf crop on Jack King's ranch, Millarville, Alta.

WHEN buying a registered animal always check the ear tattoo numbers with those on the registration papers. If they don't jibe, you've been given either the wrong animal or the wrong papers.

Farmers selling registered livestock should compare the numbers on the papers to the tattoo of the animal being offered for sale. An error here could be costly. If the animal is destined for a U.S. buyer, you'll find it stopped at the border if these figures don't match. Livestock sales refuse to accept animals for the sales ring unless: (1) tattoo numbers are clear, and (2) they correspond with the accompanying papers. A bit of carelessness here will mean you have to take the animal home again, with a loss of money and time.

The Canadian ear tattoo system is foolproof, if done properly. Every breeder of registered stock has his own identifying tattoo letters, whether he raises cattle, hogs, sheep, or all three. In many cases, these letters are the breeder's own initials, although tattooing has been in effect so many years it's hard to obtain the desired letter combination now. An ear tattoo consists of the breeder's identification letters, the animal's number and a letter denoting the year.

This is superior to the U.S. system, where only the animal number and year letter are used. The year letter for 1959 is "P," and for last year it was "N." The letter "O" isn't used because it can be too easily confused with a zero. Other letters not used are "I" and "Q." Not realizing this, a lot of breeders have been using "O" for 1959 letter because it follows "N," which was used last year.

BIGGEST single cause of tattoo fading is the use of poor ink. Common ink troubles are caused by use of the wrong dilutant, using ink that has been frozen and then thawed, or using old ink that has lost its indelible properties. In general, paste inks are the best ones to tattoo with. Another cause of fading is failing to work the ink well into the cut after a puncture has been made. To obtain

the best results, first smear the ink on the ear where the tattoo is to be placed, ink the needles and then work the ink in again with the thumb. Green ink shows up very well on Angus cattle. Make sure the animal's ear is clean and free from wax by using a rag dipped in alcohol or gasoline if necessary.

The tattoo should be placed parallel to and in between the heavy ear ribs. It should also be inside the hair line which, depending on the age of the calf, usually extends from 1 to 2 inches from outer edge of the ear. The "P" in the illustration is obscured because it is too close to the ear lip. Be sure to apply plenty of pressure when squeezing the tattoo pliers. It does not matter if the ear is fully punctured.

It is a good idea to try the tattoo on a piece of cardboard before tattooing the calf, so that you can be sure it reads correctly. The tattoo is always read from left to right and top to bottom when facing the animal from the front. This rule applies no matter what ear the owner has been allotted by the livestock records.

What about tattooing errors? If an error is made, *don't* try to tattoo over the original punctures. This is illegal. Send the registration papers to Ottawa and ask how the error is to be corrected. The government will send you an ear chart with instructions to mark on it just what the error was. This chart will be returned to you later with full instructions on how the error can be fixed.

To do a good job, you should use a proper tattooing implement. If you haven't one of your own, you might be able to borrow a set from your local district agriculturist or agricultural representative. Although tattooing with a knife is legal, it is seldom satisfactory. And remember to check with your own breed association as to *when* an animal must be tattooed. All associations have different regulations concerning this.—C.V.F. V

Hormone Methods Checked

TALK of a 21 per cent increase in gains, from 2.33 lb. to 2.82 lb. per day in Alberta, has been arousing the interest of Ontario beef feeders in a new hormone implant. This estradiol progesterone combination, costing \$2.50 per implant, gave the above result by treating steers on pasture.

The result is similar to those obtained in Ontario with stilbestrol, according to Dr. T. D. Burgess of the Ontario Agricultural College. Tests there showed the stilbestrol-treated steers outgained untreated steers by 20 to 30 per cent, on approximately 10 per cent less feed and at a cost for stilbestrol of about 20 cents per animal. Dr. Burgess says that so far all they know is that both stilbestrol and the combination implant give about 20 per cent increase in gains on less feed.

Problems still being explored are the length of time that stilbestrol is active, and whether stilbestrol pays when grain is fed on pasture. V



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Self-Fed Silage Tips

SELF-FEEDING from a horizontal silo means less labor, and also reduced cost of equipment as compared with mechanized feeding. Here are some recommendations based on experience at the Lethbridge Agriculture Research Station.

The silo should have a paved floor with plenty of slope for drainage and year-round accessibility for filling and cleaning.

The silo should be part of the feedlot, laid out north and south with the south side open for feeding to minimize freezing on the face of the silage. An east-west silo fed from the east end is a satisfactory alternative.

A gate at the face of the silage prevents waste. The most effective type is a partitioned feeding gate suspended by a pole or pipe from the top of the silo walls, and anchored to the walls both top and bottom. The bottom panel of the gate needs to be at least 16 in. high to act as a manger. Width of partitions will vary with the size of cattle.

A self-supported gate can be used, but it is difficult to move and is more expensive. Electric wire also makes a suitable gate but must be managed carefully. Gates should be made to move ahead about a foot at a time.

Silage should be about 6 ft. deep, and width according to the number of cattle. Too few cattle will not eat enough to prevent excessive freezing in winter or spoilage in warm weather. But crowding of cattle will reduce feed consumption. About 3 to 4 in. of feeding space per head is right, and dairy cattle may need up to 6 in. if only a limited amount of dry roughage is fed. V

Calculate Best Feed Buy

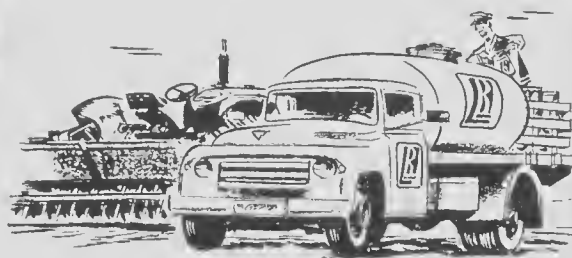
HERE'S a way to calculate what you are getting for your money when buying feeds, as published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

If soybean oil meal is selling for \$3.65 per 100 lb., and the protein percentage is about 44 per cent, divide \$3.65 by 44 to get 8.3¢ per lb. of protein. But suppose 35 per cent protein oil meal sells for \$3.50 per 100 lb., you divide \$3.50 by 35 and get 10¢ per lb. of protein. At these prices the soybean oil meal is the better buy—1.7¢ cheaper.

When buying energy feed such as grain, compare the cost per lb. of total digestible nutrients (TDN). Say corn is priced at \$2.50 per 100 lb. and has TDN of 80 per cent, divide \$2.50 by 80 and the result is 3.1¢ per lb. of TDN. Assuming that molasses with 60 per cent TDN sells for \$3.75 per 100 lb., divide \$3.75 by 60, and the price is 6.2¢ per lb. of TDN. On this basis corn would be the better buy.

These are only examples, and remember too that you have to consider transportation costs, storage and palatability before settling on the cheapest according to feed value. Other grains and meals would have to be considered too. V

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E V E R Y W H E R E I N T H E W E S T



New Plastic For Milk Pipelines



Bill Hamilton of Carrickfergus Farm joins flexible tubing to entry cock.

RESULTS look good after preliminary testing of a new rigid type of plastic pipe for pipeline milking, according to Prof. F. W. Hamilton, dairy specialist at the Ontario Agricultural College.

A year's test was carried out at the Carrickfergus Farm of Bill Hamilton near Guelph, under the supervision of Professors F. W. Hamilton and A. G. Leggatt. Bacteria counts never exceeded 15,000, and averaged 3,000 to 6,000, compared with the maximum allowable number of bacteria per sample in Ontario of 200,000.

Professor Hamilton says that previously only soft translucent plastic had been tried and was exceptionally hard to clean. The new vinyl chloride material is very hard, and the test showed that twice-a-day sanitizing with chlorine, once-a-day cleansing with an alkali, plus a weekly acid rinse easily held down the bacteria count.

The pipeline installation consisted of a 50' overhead line of plastic piping to carry milk from 2 rows of 28 cows to a bulk cooler, with a similar line as a return for washing. The 1½" diameter piping was in 20' lengths, joined by plastic fittings of the same material and supported every 6' with band iron. There were 2 stainless

steel cocks to admit milk into the line, one for each row of cows. Milk was pumped from a 100 lb. dump tank on a moveable cart, with a short length of flexible plastic tubing linking the cart to the cocks.

Professor Hamilton says: "We're still working on the pipe. What interests us most is its cheapness and ease of installation. One man can put in the whole pipeline using a hacksaw, mitre box and a solvent to weld the fittings to the pipe."

The manufacturers claim that this plastic pipe will market at about one-third to one-half the price of today's commonly used materials for milk pipelines. It is easy to install and maintain, and easy to clean. It saved the labor of 1 man some 3 hours a day in the Guelph test. ✓

Breeding Heifers According to Weight

UNDERSIZED heifers will have their growth checked if they are bred too soon, and cows will often produce an extra 20 lb. or more of fat per year for every 100 lb. of body weight. These are two good reasons given by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for breeding dairy heifers on a weight basis. Another important reason is that many calving problems occur with animals that are bred too small.

They suggest, if you don't have weighing facilities that you use a combination of heart girth measurements and age to give a fairly accurate estimate of when an animal is ready for breeding. Suitable breeding measurements and weights for the common dairy breeds are as follows: Holstein, 17 months old, 65" heart girth, 750 lb.; Jersey, 15 months, 59" heart girth, 600 lb.; Guernsey, 17 months, 60" heart girth, 600 lb.; Ayrshire, 16 months, 61" heart girth, 650 lb.

Sometimes extra grain will put more growth on heifers that are bred too small. Little heifers will first satisfy body maintenance and milk production needs, and then some of the extra feed may promote growth. But it can be harmful to overfeed a heifer slated to freshen in a few months. In one test, 6 twin heifers were divided into 2 feeding lots—1 heifer of each pair was fed a normal ration and the other had a fattening ration. After 6 months in milk, the animals on normal rations produced 19.7 lb., while the overfed heifers produced 16 lb. daily. ✓



Prof. A. G. Leggatt (l.) of Ontario Agricultural College looking over the new rigid plastic milk pipeline with J. D. Breithaupt, Page-Hersey Tubes.



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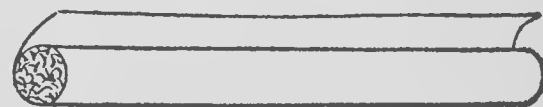


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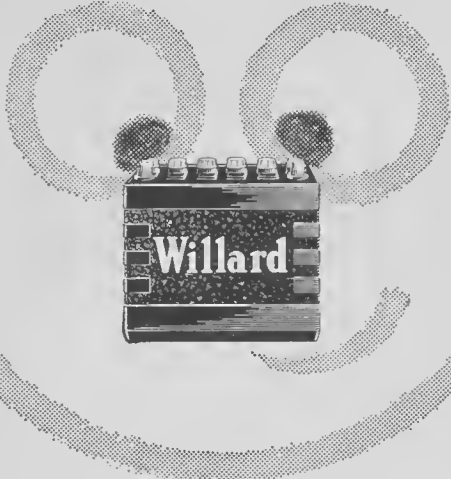


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DAIRYING

More Milk, Costs Went Down

A SURVEY of costs of milk production in the Edmonton milk shed, carried out by the Alberta Department of Agriculture over 2 years, showed chiefly that an unusually high increase in milk per cow during the second year had lowered costs from \$3.96 to \$3.69 per 100 lb.

The increase in production was more than 1,300 lb. per cow. This was said to be the result of favorable pasture conditions and more feed provided, the effects of artificial insemination appearing as offspring were coming into production, and more intelligent culling and selection through the provincial cow testing plan.

Another interesting fact from the survey is that while the margin of profit from the dairy enterprise widened, principally through higher production, this was not reflected in total farm income, which showed a drop in labor earnings from \$2,439 to \$2,213. This indicates that returns from other activities on the farm were not as favorable as for dairying during the period. V

Milk and Pesticides

IN view of the dangers of contamination in milk through the use of pesticides, the Department of National Health and Welfare has issued the following bulletin:

"There is no provision in the regulations under the Food and Drugs Act for any pesticide residue in milk or other dairy products. Where residues of pesticides are found in milk or other products, enforcement action may be taken.

"Recently, residues of chlorinated hydrocarbon types of pesticides, such as DDT, have been found in milk and butterfat. In two instances that were investigated, the residues resulted from feeding cattle apple pomace and pea ensilage which had been treated with DDT.

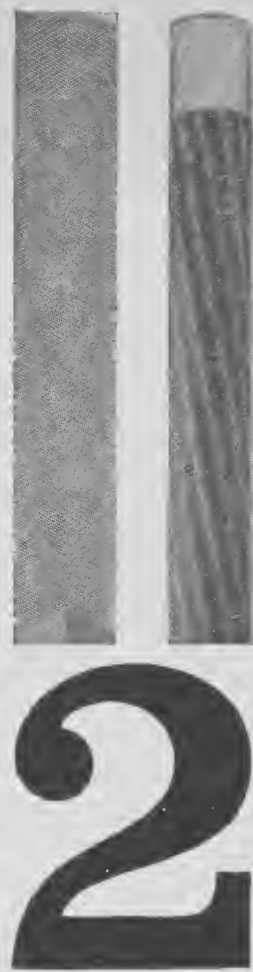
"In view of the widespread use of milk and dairy products, especially in the diets of the very young and the aged, your co-operation is requested in ensuring that crops treated with the chlorinated hydrocarbon types of pesticides are not fed to dairy cattle." V

Bulk Tank Cooling Superior

THE bulk tank has an advantage over the 8-can cooler and the water tank system for cooling milk, according to experience over the past year or two at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

J. E. Shuh says that the old cooling system used to work very well as long as the old wooden water tower and water tank were in use, but since a new metal tower tank was installed, the water temperature went up some 5° to 8°.

With the bulk tank, 25 to 30 cans of milk are cooled each day to 42-45° within half an hour after milking. The milk is strained right into the cooler, and indications are that warm milk and cold milk can be mixed. V



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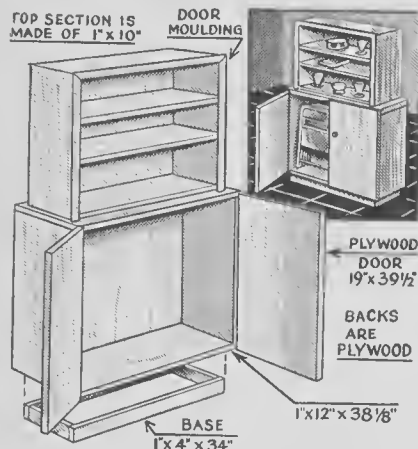


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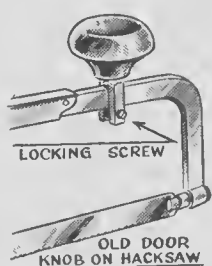
Storage for a card table and chairs is provided by an attractive cabinet. In cutting the pieces to the sizes shown, use a mitre box to ensure square ends. The base is assembled first, using glue and dowel joints. Next make the lower cabinet with glue and dowels, or glue and sixpenny finishing nails. A display panel of hardwood plywood may be used for the back, or it can be paneled with boards. The doors may be either edge-glued 1" by 10" lumber, or hardwood plywood. Fasten the lower cabinet to the base with glue and sixpenny nails. The top, open cabinet is fastened to the lower cabinet with glue or nails. Trim the top with door-frame moulding. Set all nail heads, fill the holes with wood putty, sand smooth and round all sharp edges.—R.S., N.Y. ✓

Safety Rung

If you have to set a ladder against a column or post, which is narrower than the space between the rails, you can make the ladder secure by substituting a chain for the top rung. Have the chain hang slack, so it will hug the post, and use rubber hose around the chain to protect the post.—D.E.F., N.B. ✓

Hacksaw Grip

Fasten a metal doorknob atop a hacksaw frame and provide a firm grip that gives more thrust. The shaft of the knob can be slotted, fitted over the frame and brazed or welded to a locking screw, as shown. In this way, the knob can be moved to various locations on the frame.—H.J., Pa. ✓



Scare Ducks

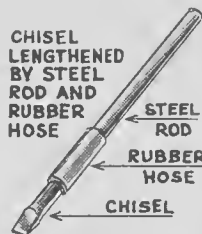
When you want to keep ducks out of grain fields, put up pickets about the height of fence posts in the fields, with grain, flour or fertilizer sacks over the tops of the pickets. One every two acres should be enough. The slightest breeze causes the sacks to quiver and the ducks are frightened away.—D.W.B., Man. ✓

Longer Tinning

If the tip of your soldering iron scales up badly when overheating, through standing idle on the bench, use a coarse-cut file to clean the tip. The roughened surface will permit a deep penetration of solder, which gives a tinning that will resist high temperatures resulting from prolonged use.—H.M., Pa. ✓

Extended Chisel

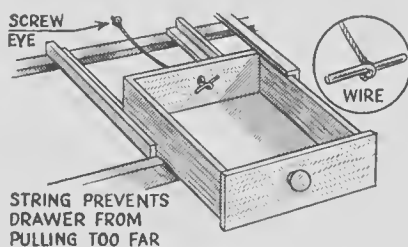
The sketch shows a chisel extended by a rod and length of rubber hose. This simple idea enables you to use your chisel easily in out-of-the-way places. The chisel and the rod should be about the same thickness, and be sure that the hose fits snugly on both.—H.L.S., Man. ✓



Squeaking Floors

Stop squeaks in hardwood floors with heated liquid soap. Fill a clean oilcan with the hot soap and pour it between the noisy boards. The soap acts as a lubricant, penetrating the wood fibers and giving long-lasting, sometimes permanent, relief from squeaks.—A.N.F., N.B. ✓

Holds Drawer



By attaching a length of heavy twine to the back of the dresser drawers, you can prevent them from falling when you pull them too far. Attach one end of the twine to a screw eye fastened to the back of the dresser, and slip the other end through a small hole drilled through the back of the drawer. The twine should be of such length that when fully stretched it allows an inch or two of the drawer to rest on the runners. Hold twine in place with piece of bent wire, which is easily removed when you want to take the drawer out.—H.E.F., Tex. ✓

Floating Axle

When replacing a broken rear floating axle, use a loop of fine copper or other soft wire to snare and remove portion of axle remaining in differential. Guide loop onto fragment with a long thin rod, then pull loop tight.—E.O., Alta. ✓

Accurate Drilling

To drill a hole accurately in metal usually requires center-punching a pilot hole to guide the drill. Center-punching might damage sensitive parts or dent thin metal, so under those circumstances make a pool or layer of solder at the drill site. The drill will start readily in the soft solder and enter the metal accurately.—H.M., Pa. ✓



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RI-8

SOILS and CROPS



Forage Contamination

ONE advantage the cow is said to have over the mechanical grazer is that the former fertilizes the pastures she grazes. Researcher at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., however, find that cows won't eat grass contaminated by their droppings, thereby causing a lot of forage wastage, while the mechanical grazer leaves the field neat and clean.

The same thing was revealed during beef grazing experiments at Lacombe, Alta., where contaminated spots had to be "sweetened" by applications of commercial fertilizer, which restored the sugar content of the forage. ✓



[Guide photos

Untouched grass clumps at Agassiz indicate droppings contaminated forage.



In marked contrast to this is a clean swath cut by using mechanical grazer.

If Grain Is Too Moist

GRAIN with too high a moisture content brings a lower grade and price at the elevator. It is also more prone to spoil through heating and insect infestations, and it may involve heavy expense and labor to move grain from bin to bin.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture points out that grain must

be below the following moisture levels, or it will be graded tough: wheat, 14.5 per cent moisture; oats, 14 per cent moisture; barley, 14.8 per cent; rye, 15 per cent; flax, 10.5 per cent.

Wheat and coarse grains can be stored fairly safely with a moisture percentage of 17, and flax with 13.5 per cent moisture. Above those levels they are considered damp and unsafe to store.

If you expect a storage problem, examine grain every 2 weeks, look for damp or crusted areas on the surface, and put a hand into the grain to detect heating, as well as smelling for abnormal odors. A grain probe may also be used.

Transferring grain from bin to bin is considered the best way to check heating by exposing it to the winter air. Moldy clumps of grain must be removed if the sources of heating and spoilage are to be eliminated.

However, there is no good substitute for harvesting dry grain if it is at all possible. In the fall of 1951 there was a lot of damp grain harvested. Many thousands of acres lay in the swath all winter, and with an early warm spring in 1952, an estimated 90 million bushels of wheat were harvested under dry conditions and with very little loss of grade and yield. ✓

Fall Seeding

IF you seed forage crops in the fall, shortly before freeze-up, little or no land preparation is needed. Stubble makes an ideal seedbed, and the seed can be drilled without any cultivation. The soil is firm at this time and the seed can be placed readily at one-half to one inch. Snow will gather in the stubble and the forage seed can germinate and start to grow early in the spring, before weeds have started. ✓

Manure for Flue-Cured Tobacco?

MOST flue-cured tobacco farms have no need of manure to maintain or build up organic matter. It can be done in most cases by fertilizer on the rye crop, according to Milton Watson of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. However, he says that manure does have a place on very light farms, where it's difficult to maintain organic matter with rye alone. Manure also helps build up light knolls that tend to blow away.

If using manure, 4 or 5 tons per acre is usually enough, except on light blow-sand knolls, where it can be increased to as much as 10 tons. The general fertilizer recommendation is 75 lb. per acre of ammonium nitrate in the spring, and 60 lb. when disking in the rye straw. The first provides a ready supply of nitrogen for rapid growth, and the second helps to rot down large quantities of straw returned to the soil.

Manure is the more expensive treatment for tobacco, costing up to \$20 and \$30 per acre, compared with \$6 per acre for ammonium nitrate in spring and summer. Fertilizer is also usually easier and cheaper to apply. Manure may delay maturity, particularly when too much is applied in spring before tobacco, and sometimes lower quality results. ✓

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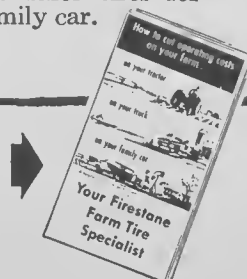
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SOILS AND CROPS

Correct Grazing For Range Lands

WHEN sufficient range grass is left at the end of the grazing season, the next year's crop is vigorous and healthy, and pasture weeds seldom become established. Without a sufficient carryover, the cover changes gradually from productive weed-free grass sward to one where short grasses, sedges and pasture weeds are dominant. This is overgrazing.

J. B. Campbell of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., says an annual carryover of 40 to 50 per cent will maintain productive pastures. It is impractical to leave that amount every year, but in good grass years as much as 65 to 75 per cent may remain uneaten, while less than 25 or 30 per cent may remain after poor years. When stocking rates are adjusted to keep these carryovers, native grass pastures will generally remain productive.

The best alternative when there's a pasture shortage is a crested wheat-alfalfa field, but where no permanent pasture is provided, an oat pasture seeded on summerfallow will produce a bulk of feed. One acre of oat pasture per animal, where grazing commences 7 to 8 weeks after seeding, is the recommendation. V

Better Potatoes With Top Killers

CHEMICAL vine killers have been used successfully in Ontario to destroy potato tops and improve the quality of the crop.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture reported last fall that vine killer was used to allow tubers to mature and harden up before digging, and also to prevent oversize and bruising. It helped control the spread of late blight and the transmission of virus diseases by aphids and other insects. Harvesting has been made easier, dry matter content increased and cooking quality improved. Growers have been able to spread their harvests over a longer period. This has been especially useful for harvesting before prevailing low temperatures late in the season damage color and cooking quality.

Materials in common use for killing potato tops include aero cyanamid as a dust, applied at 75 to 90 lb. per acre, depending on the size of the tops, or 2 split applications of 30 to 35 lb. per acre.

In addition to commercial top killers, most of which have sodium arsenite as a base, the most popular sprays are double-strength copper sulphate with 10 lb. of common salt per acre; 3 to 4 quarts of sodium arsenite and 4 gallons of fuel oil in enough water to spray an acre; 2 quarts of sodium arsenite, 10 lb. of common salt and 4 gallons of fuel oil in enough water to spray an acre; and 4 to 5 quarts of sodium arsenite in enough water for an acre.

The above amounts are for plants in vigorous growth. If they are partly mature, use only about two-thirds of these amounts. Be careful with sodium arsenite—it is deadly poison. V

SOILS AND CROPS

Stand by for More Cutworms

CUTWORMS will increase in Western Canada next year, according to surveys made last May and June when the larvae were actively feeding. This is the forecast from L. A. Jacobson and Howard McDonald of the Canada Agriculture Research Stations at Lethbridge and Saskatoon.

Pale western cutworm infestations in next spring's summerfallow can be prevented by keeping those fields unsuitable for egg-laying this fall. All weed growth should have been destroyed late in July, and the fields left undisturbed through August and the first half of September, when the moths lay their eggs. Rains after the late July tillage form a crust on the surface and moths will not lay their eggs there. This is why the crust should be left undisturbed, by allowing neither livestock on the fields nor tillage. On some heavier soils the crust may break down after a dry spell, and when this happens the only hope of preventing egg-laying completely is if there are rains at intervals during the egg-laying period in August and September.

Leaving the crust undisturbed is recommended this season in east-central and southern Alberta, and west-central and central Saskatchewan between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers and east to Humboldt.

Red-backed cutworms in next spring's summerfallow may be prevented by the same method, except where weed growth has developed in August, when it should have been destroyed. Moths of the red-backed cutworms usually lay eggs in weedy summerfallow, and also in weedy patches in cereal crops and fields of rapeseed, peas, alfalfa and sweet clover.

A final forecast for 1960 will include details of spring control methods, but further information on cutworm control can be had by writing the Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta., or Saskatoon, Sask. ✓

Answer to Soft Corn Problem

DO you have a soft corn problem? Pick and shell it when it's just past the milk stage, blow it immediately into a silo, and you have a pig feed as good as dry crib corn, says Jack Underwood of the Western Ontario Agricultural School.

He found two winters ago that hogs and steers like soft corn silage, and in tests last winter hogs on the grain corn silage had a slightly better feed conversion than those on dry corn. They went to market on 7 per cent less protein.

There's a snag. Hogs had to eat more than 9 per cent soft corn to get the same feed value, owing to the high moisture content. This slowed the rate of gain and they reached market 5 to 7 days later than the hogs on crib-dry corn.

However, it's an advantage to be able to harvest at 28 to 30 per cent moisture, which is far ahead of safe picker shelling or crib storage. Soft corn silage also cuts costs. It cuts out wasted space used to store cobs in cribs, and also a lot of extra handling required when dry corn is shelled, ground, mixed and placed in hoppers or bunks. ✓

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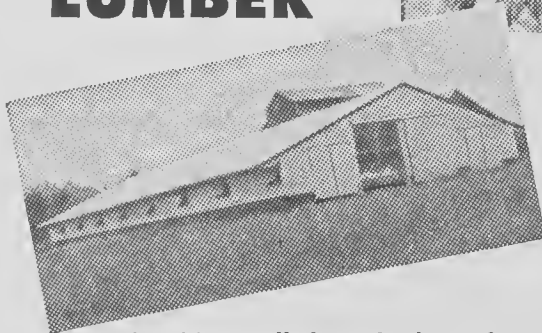
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[Guide photo

Jim Spence cuts a bumper crop of oats at Riverside Farms, Duncan, B.C. The big broad-leaved maples are characteristic of the Cowichan Valley farms.

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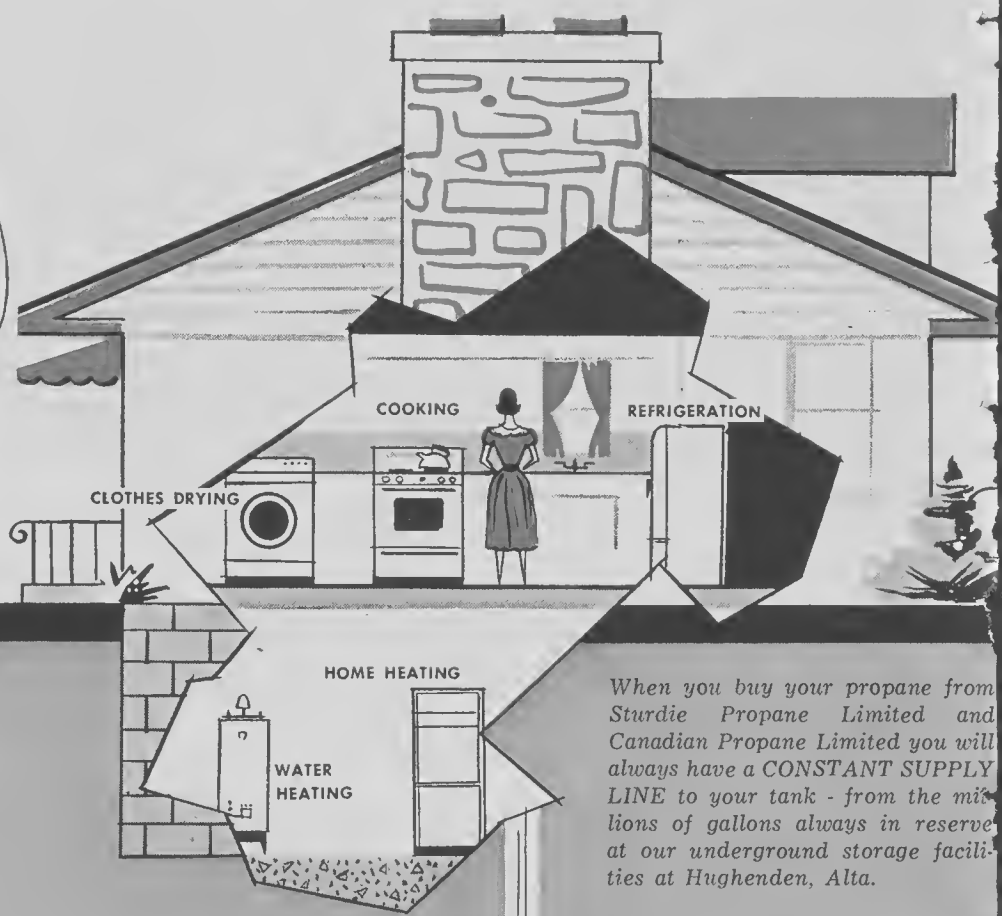
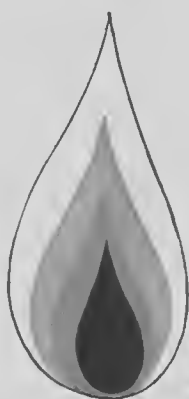
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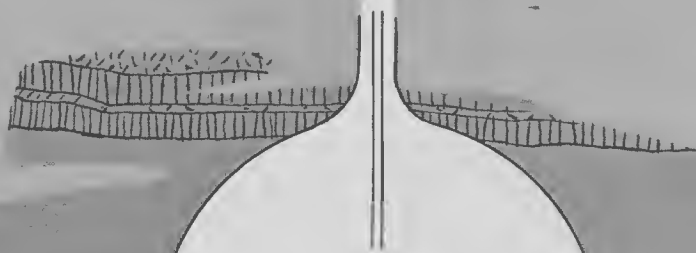
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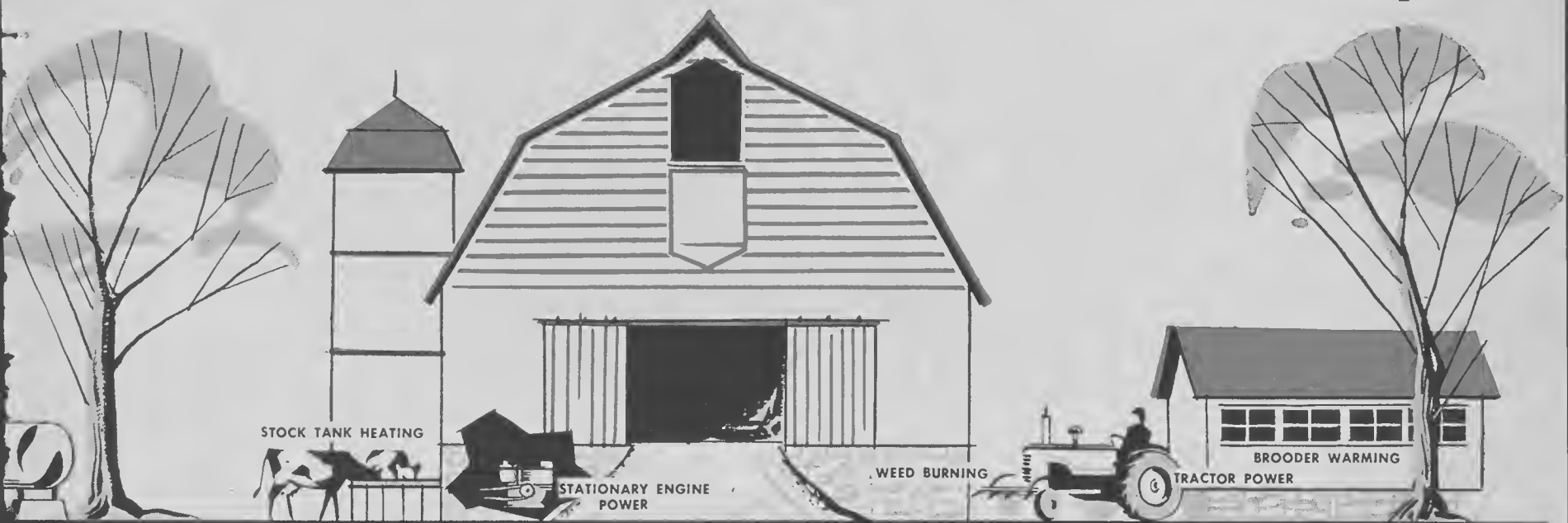


Cross-section of one of several caverns developed for Sturdie Propane Limited and Canadian Propane Limited. These caverns, located at Hughenden, Alta., assure availability of millions of gallons of propane at all times.

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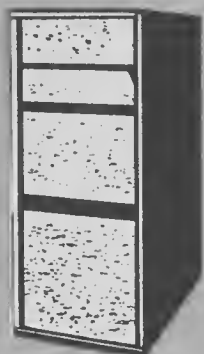
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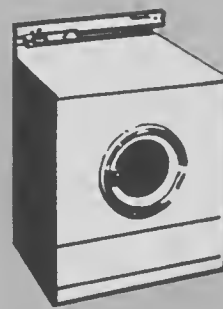
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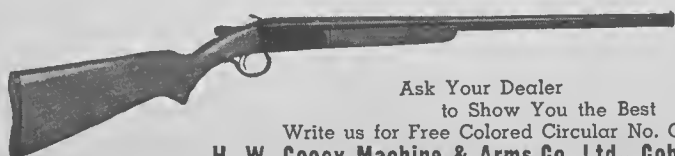
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SOILS AND CROPS

Interlocking Farm Products



Albert examines crested wheat in its second seed year. It stood up to 18" high in early June despite dry spring.

THE perfect circle, in which each farm operation dovetails neatly with all the others, may be an impossibility. However, Fred and Albert Pugh are making a pretty good job of interlocking some of the products from 11 quarter-sections in the Holbein district of Saskatchewan.

They are seed growers, so they use grass to crowd out the weeds, and sweet clover to improve the soil. Sweet clover makes good silage and grass provides hay and pasture, so they have feeder cattle too. They built a seed cleaning plant, and the screenings go from there to the feedlot. Manure is moved out of the feedlot to enrich the fields. When grass is harvested the residue makes hay for the feedlot, and provides pasture too.

The main point in all this is that they have a balanced production program. Consequently they are not entirely dependent on any particular market.

There's a brotherly spirit among seed cleaning plant operators. When one has built his plant, he passes along his ideas to others, and points out where he could have made improvements. Fred and Albert made use of this when they came to build their own. They learned that it was best to have the main floor the same height as a truck bed for easy loading. They lined all the bins and the pit with metal for easier cleaning. In their set-up, wheat and barley go through Carter disks and an indent cleaner, and then into a 4-sieve cleaner. Oats passes only through the sieves. The



Fred fixing a power box on old truck to free other trucks for other jobs.

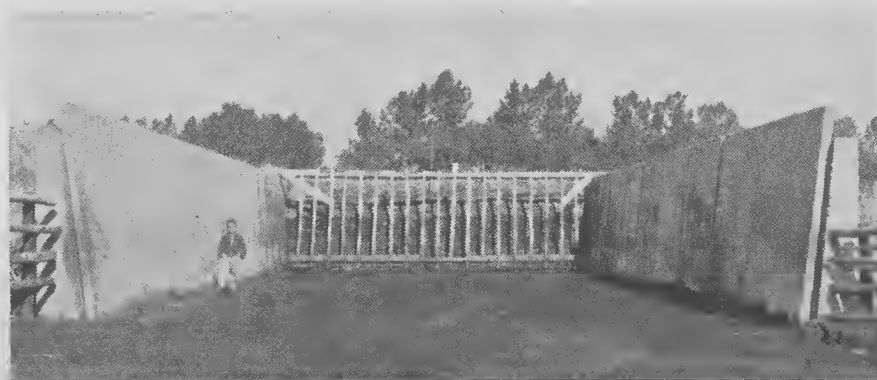
four overhead bins hold 400 bushels each, and they can clean into an outside bin big enough for about 5,000 bushels. Their total grain storage space is close to 40,000 bushels. Screenings go into granaries outside.

The Pughs are lead growers of Garry oats and Parkland barley. As well as other registered seed, they are increasing a new Thatcher wheat with stem rust resistance this year. They also have 200 acres of Fairway crested wheatgrass for seed, now in its second seed year.

THEY market about 300 feeder cattle each year, buying them in the fall from nearby Prince Albert, either as calves or somewhat older, but keeping the different ages in separate feedlots. The older ones are fed out during the winter, and calves are kept until the following fall, going onto pasture with grain free-choice in summer. The larger feeders have all the grain and silage they can eat, but calves are on restricted grain until they are yearlings. All the feeders are given hormone implants.

One 96 by 24 foot horizontal silo, with a capacity of 400 tons, has concrete slab sides and concrete floor. It was built by the brothers for only \$1,075, including labor and materials. They load it with dump trucks, which run up a slope at one end. The silage is covered with straw and the walls are insulated with piled earth and straw. They had a self-feeding gate opening onto the feedlot, but because of the need to pack the silage tightly, they considered the cattle were not able to get all they wanted. There was also a freezing problem at times. So now they remove the silage with a front-end loader and dump it into the feed bunks. Another horizontal silo holds about 600 tons and has been used for grass silage.

The margin on feeders had not been too satisfactory in recent times, owing



The Pughs built this concrete horizontal silo. It can hold up to 400 tons. The slab walls were first poured on the ground, then raised into position.

SOILS AND CROPS

to the high cost of replacements. The Pughs have been in the business since 1945 and intend to stay with it through the lean times, expecting profits to pick up when a number of farmers no longer need to dispose of surplus grain by feeding it.

All the operations are a full partnership, but Albert specializes in management, while Fred has a flair for engineering. Fred's latest project was to buy an old truck and fix a power box to it. This equipment is shared by a neighbor, Bill Marshall, and they will use it for spreading manure, leaving other trucks free to haul grain and other items. They may also try the power box for filling feed bunks in place of the front-end loader.

Fred has also adapted a cultivator for use between the 36-inch rows of seed crops, by removing some of the blades and extending one end so the wheels can run between the rows.

Good farming comes naturally to Fred and Albert. They learned the value of tree shelter from their father, and are continually adding more shelterbelts, consisting of double rows of maple and poplar and some caragana. This is the best interlocking device of all, because it protects their soils and crops, and provides shade and shelter for the cattle too.—R.C. ✓

Winter Wheat Hazard Avoided

THE two important things in growing winter wheat are good soil drainage and proper fertilization, according to B. C. Matthews of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. If there is a field where water often lies and even freezes in late fall or early spring, you can expect winter killing in almost any year.

Another problem, lodging, is due mainly to wheat having too much nitrogen in relation to phosphorus and potassium. Nitrogen causes rapid growth of succulent plants which are more readily blown down by wind. If there is a tendency to lodge, cut down nitrogen or increase potash, which will help to stiffen the straw.

If you don't have a soil test, use the recommended rates for fertilizer, which are obtainable through ag. reps. Dr. Matthews points out that you should get back \$2 to \$2.50 for every \$1 invested in fertilizer. You need 50 per cent more fertilizer if you broadcast rather than drill it with the seed, he says. Nitrogen is more effective in late fall or early spring. ✓

Fall Plowing To Renovate Pastures

WHEN you are re-establishing pastures, fall plowing has the advantage that overgrazing before disturbing the sod is more effective than in the spring. Also, surface cultivation to destroy weed species gives a greater kill under dry conditions, and in the fall it permits the spreading of lime and manure at a time when traction is high and compaction low. It should be followed by a cover crop of oats or fall rye to protect the soil from leaching.

The Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., recommends in the seeding year

that the soil should be worked into a good seedbed. Fertility should be kept high by broadcasting 300 to 400 lb. of a complete fertilizer before seeding, and it should be harrowed lightly for good seedling stands and to insure against winter injury.

Remember that the main purposes of re-establishment are to destroy weeds, reduce the mat of dead roots, restore the fertility balance, relieve or eliminate soil compaction, and establish grasses and legumes with quality

and yield in keeping with forage needs.

In most instances, full weed control is not possible before plowing, so it helps to have 1 or 2 years of cereals or intertilled crops. ✓

Holding Soil Where You Want It

SOIL drifting is an ever-present threat in several parts of the Prairie Provinces. Check your fields periodically for any soil movement

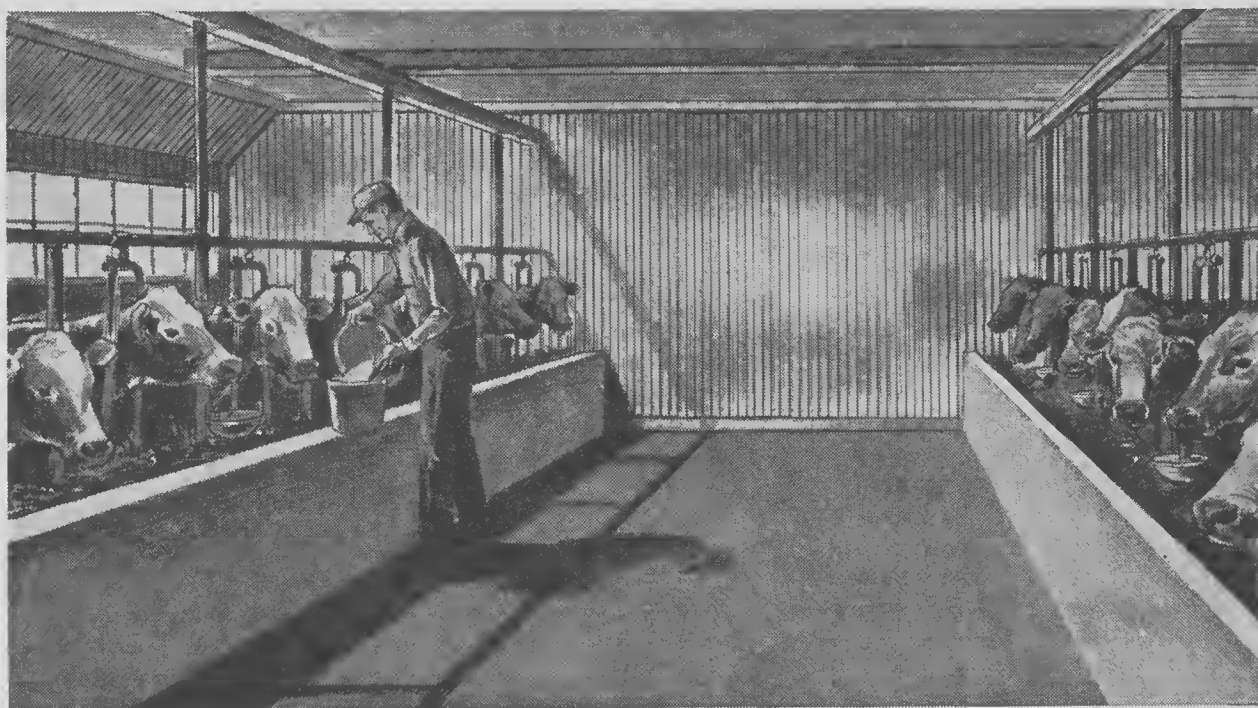
and take steps to prevent it, says A. W. Goettel, assistant supervisor of soils and weed control for Alberta. Here are emergency measures he suggests where drifting is a danger.

Provide a protective cover by spreading straw or manure on small focal points during the early stages of drifting.

Provide a cloddy structure on the surface by using a heavy-duty cultivator with chisel points.

Trap the moving soil by ridging at right-angles to the prevailing winds. ✓

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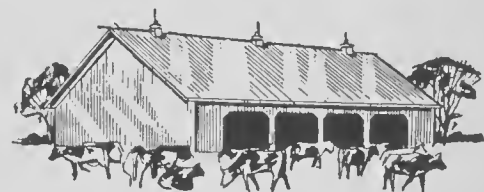
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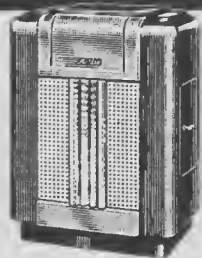
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HORTICULTURE

Tractor-Mounted Tree-Hole Digger

by NIGEL POOLEY



Planting board is 6' long. Allowing the tractor to pass between the pegs.

SINCE G. D. Fitzgerald stopped using an auger on the tractor p.t.o. for digging tree holes at East Kelowna, B.C., and built a blade to do the job, he's found he can do the

job faster and produce a larger, square hole. Augers are not at their best in rocky land, but a blade can push 300 lb. boulders up from as deep as 18" below the surface.

His blade is made of $\frac{3}{8}$ " steel, 2' wide by 3' long, and tapered at the toe. It is slightly dished forward toward the toe and is heavily reinforced with angle-iron. It is attached to a bar and can be raised and lowered by the tractor's hydraulic system as with a bulldozer blade.

The weight of the tractor drives the blade into the ground, and holes can be pushed out in two passes if there are no rocks. Mr. Fitzgerald travels one way down the row removing the top soil, then returns to push out the subsoil. In this way, the topsoil is preserved in one heap ready for the tree planting, which makes sense especially in an area where topsoil is only 4" to 6" deep and subsoil is gravel.

Beginners using the blade find it helpful to have a peg driven into the ground where the rim of the hole should start, but experienced operators can judge the spot by eye.

There are a number of variations of the tree-hole blade among fruit growers in the East Kelowna district. The idea originated with a farmer who used his bulldozer for the job. V

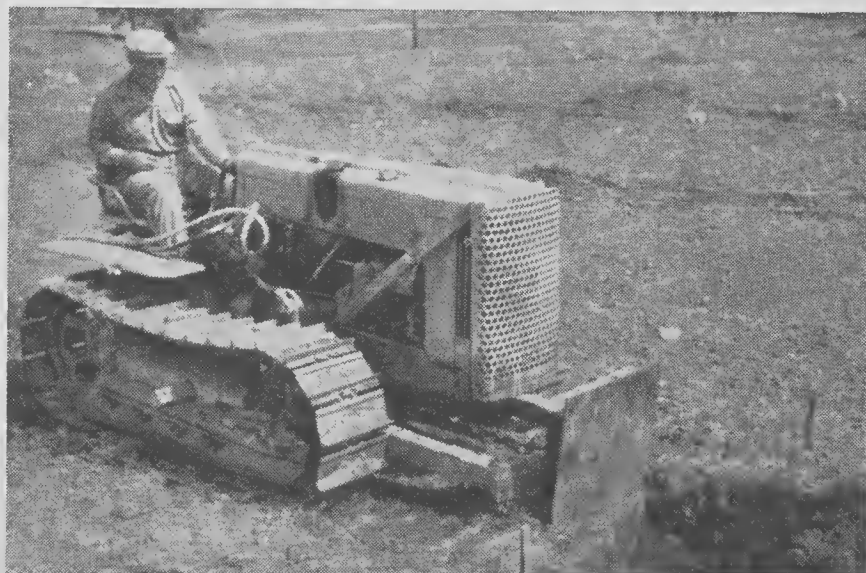
Fall Use of Combined Weedicides

A PRE-EMERGENCE weedicide is recommended for fall-planted bulbs, especially where fall weed control is a problem, according to Bob Adamson, horticulturist at the Saanichton Experimental Farm, Vancouver Island. Best results are obtained when the pre-emergence weedicide is combined with others to cover a wider range of weeds.

For southern Vancouver Island, a one-shot treatment combining dinitro-amine at 3 pounds per acre (for emerged weeds), CIPC at 4 pounds to the acre (where grasses have advanced beyond seedling stage), and monuron at $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre (for non-emerged weeds) is recommended. Although very heavy rains will dilute this mixture, under normal conditions this combination will keep the weeds down until after harvest. There is no injury to the crop because the bulbs are below ground when the weedcides are applied. V

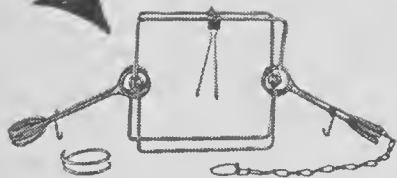


Blade is $\frac{3}{8}$ " steel plate, 2' wide by 3' deep. Bar to the toe of blade is 21".



G. D. Fitzgerald of East Kelowna, B.C., operates the tree-hole digger on a John Deere 40 tractor. The blade makes holes to a maximum depth of 18".

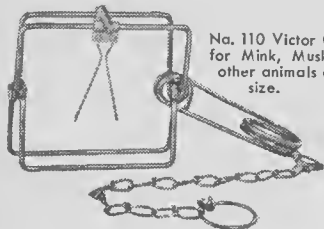
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HORTICULTURE

**Bulb Time
Coming Again**

FALL is the time for planting bulbs, both indoors and outdoors. Try to have them in before October 15.

Stan Sheard, horticulturist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, says outdoor bulbs are best planted in the flower border in clumps or masses. Squills should be set with the base of the bulb about 4 in. below the surface and about 3 in. to 4 in. apart. In groups of 10 or more they provide splashes of bright blue in early spring. Outdoor tulips do best at 9 in. to 10 in. deep and 10 in. to 12 in. apart.

Plant indoor bulbs in pots during October and keep them in a cool, dark place for 3 to 4 months while they make a good root system. Pay careful attention to watering.

Any good garden soil is satisfactory for potted bulbs, although the addition of peat moss and sand makes a better potting mixture, says Mr. Sheard. First cover the drainage hole in the pot with pieces from a broken clay pot or similar material, then fill the pot one-half to two-thirds full of the soil mixture and firm it gently but not hard. Set bulbs around the outer edge of the pot, close together, but not touching, then fill with soil around the bulbs and firm the soil gently. Leave the final level of the soil about 3/4 in. below the rim of the pot for easier watering. Daffodils can go 5 to a 7 in. pot, tulips 5 to a 5 in. pot, hyacinths 1 to a 4 in. pot or 3 to a 6 in. pot, and crocus about 10 to a 6 in. pot.

Water bulbs thoroughly as soon as they are planted and place them in a cool, dark storage, with temperature as close as possible to 40°F. They must stay there until January or February before being forced into bloom, but should be checked at least once a week and watered as necessary. After 12 to 16 weeks, when shoots are 1 or 2 in. long, they can be moved for flowering into a subdued light with temperature about 60°, and stay there about 3 days. Then they should be moved into a bright, sunny window at normal room temperature of about 70° for flowering. Water them daily during this period.

After flowering, all bulbs except tulips should be discarded. Tulips can be saved and planted in the flower border outdoors, where they will bloom again the second year. V

Seaweed for Garden

SEAWEED is often referred to as "poor man's manure." It has a high potash content, varying with the variety, but is low in phosphoric acid and as rich in nitrogen as barnyard manure.

From a fertilizer viewpoint, seaweed requires a lot of hard work to get a few pounds of plant food, but it does supply organic matter and plant food. The Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., sums it up by saying that seaweed is worth while for garden use, but is not practical on a large scale. V

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POULTRY

Small Layers And Fast Growers



[Guide photo]
Some of Abe Dyck's replacement birds
which were out on range last spring.

GET meat birds to market early, and use small strains in the laying flock. This is the system used by Abe Dyck of Newton, Man., for better poultry profits.

Mr. Dyck bought 400 DeKalb hybrids, small in size but big in laying, as replacements last spring. They moved into the laying house in July, and out went the 400 he has had for more than 2 years. The older birds gave him good service, and although they would sell for only about 50¢ as meat, they were also a small strain and he had not needed to maintain heavy birds with big appetites all this time.

The pullets for poultry meat production, he bought 600 in the spring, are a fast-growing strain with some White Giant and Rhode Island Red breeding in them. He found that by leaving roosters uncaponized last year he could get them to 6 lb. at 4½ months and average \$1.76. Capons would have been kept at least up to 7 months, so he saved more than 2 months of feeding and was able to hit the market early, when prices tend to be higher. Usually the flush of birds comes later in the season.

His poultry are fed home-grown grains (two-thirds wheat to one-third oats) with a concentrate. The laying house is ventilated by a fan and two vents, while the windows are closed permanently. The fan is set low on the wall, so that in winter it takes out the cold, moist air and pulls down warm air from above, without expelling it. He allowed the litter to build up for 2 years without encountering diseases or lice problems. When the old birds were moved out, the litter was removed and the building was whitewashed and thoroughly sanitized before the young pullets were moved in.—R.C. V

Avoid Turkey Let-Down

GIVE turkeys green feed during the fall months, either as alfalfa meal or good quality baled alfalfa, says

R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.

Green feed helps to make up for a vitamin A deficiency which often causes well-fed flocks to break down with respiratory infections. At 24 weeks, market flocks will be consuming about 90 per cent grain and 10 per cent concentrate to give them the extra protein and mineral they need. But this is not enough for all vitamin requirements, and particularly vitamin A. That's why Mr. Blakely recommends the green feed. He points out that a healthy bird on a well balanced diet can ward off minor infections. V

Less Feed For Better Layers

EGGs from early maturing full-fed pullets are usually small and sometimes the increase in size is discouragingly slow. But at the Harrow Research Station, Ont., they have found that restricted feeding results in fewer small eggs, increased production and lower laying house mortality.

The recommendation is a 20 per cent feed reduction. More than this can be dangerous, unless poultrymen pay extra attention to the birds. Remember also that most chick feeds contain drugs to control coccidiosis, so reduced feed means less protection. The answer is to compensate for this. In times of added stress, such as sickness, change of housing or vaccination, give the pullets extra feed.

Young chicks on a restricted diet also need extra warmth. Otherwise they will tend to huddle and this has a weakening effect. Have enough hoppers so that every bird can feed at one time, and ensure better distribution through two feedings daily. Mow pastures frequently to supply a succulent supplement to the restricted diet.

When the pullets are housed, feed should be restored gradually. It takes only 2 weeks or so on full feed and good laying house management for all birds to reach a mature, ready-to-lay state. V

Tips on Better Eggs

IF your laying hens run loose in a pasture or barnyard, they will most likely produce eggs of low quality, which fetch low prices. Ted Campbell, poultry commissioner for Saskatchewan, says that when birds run loose they pick up many kinds of green feed, insects and other materials. This gives their eggs a dark yolk and strong flavor.

Recommending proper care in producing the best possible eggs, he suggests you gather them at least three times a day, store them in a moderately humid, cool place at 50° to 60°F., or they will deteriorate.

The first step in producing quality eggs is to feed hens a balanced, wholesome diet. Keep eggs clean by holding the birds indoors until mid-afternoon, ensuring that nests are clean, and that broody hens don't stay on the nests. Dirty eggs should not be washed, but small spots of dirt can be removed with steel wool or emery cloth.

Always remove roosters from the

POULTRY

hen house at the end of the breeding season.

As well as gathering eggs frequently and storing them in a cool place, you should cool them in an open container before packing (a wire basket is recommended), keep eggs away from foul odors, pack them small end down, ship them often in strong cases, and keep the small, dirty and cracked eggs at home. ✓

CRD in Turkey Flocks

TURKEYS are popular birds these days, but the sharp increase in flocks has also increased disease problems. In fact, 60 per cent of the problems arising from raising turkeys are connected with disease. This statement was made by Dr. V. C. R. Walker of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, Toronto, who also labeled chronic respiratory disease (CRD) as one of the most serious diseases encountered.

Dr. Walker said that CRD is a mixture of two diseases, including CRD caused by a virus, and PPLO (plura pneumonia-like organism), which is such a small bacteria that it needs special tests to be identified.

The symptoms of the disease are swollen sinuses, and in fact the ailment is often called infectious sinusitis. There is also a breathing difficulty, often coughing and sneezing, a loss of interest in feed, and a decrease in egg production of 10 to 30 per cent. Early in the course of the disease you'll find birds shaking their heads, indicating an irritation, and the sinuses may become so enlarged that the birds have trouble seeing.

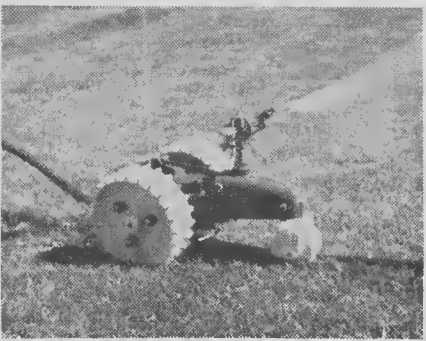
On the other hand, flocks may carry the disease and show none of the symptoms, in which case it takes a blood test to discover whether they are infected with CRD.

The most important step in controlling CRD, said Dr. Walker, is to select breeding flocks tested free of the infection. Since the disease is transmitted by eggs in many cases, parent birds have to be free of it.

It takes both the CRD and PPLO organisms to harm turkeys seriously, but there is also a blood serum test to show whether PPLO is present. If the disease is found in any of the flock, the whole flock can be considered infected.

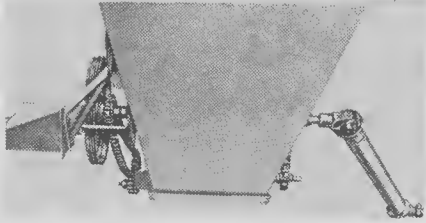
Once it is proven clean, a closed breeding policy will keep the flock free of PPLO, but good husbandry is essential even after the flock has a clean bill of health, because a clean flock does not mean a resistant one.

The Connaught Laboratories do not recommend treatment to free turkeys of PPLO, although chickens are treated successfully with injections of penicillin and streptomycin, and then the eggs are collected for a period to make certain the disease is not coming through. But when CRD attacks a turkey farm that has various age groups, all will become infected, and many recovered birds will become permanent carriers. Get rid of all of them, said Dr. Walker. ✓



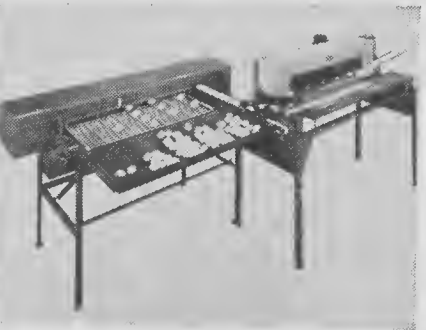
Mobile Sprinkler

This is known as a "Whale" sprinkler. It crawls along like a miniature tractor, enabling it to water a large area. It takes its name from the jet of water released by the ram device which pushes it forward. Tests at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., showed it moved more easily when plastic hose was used. (Rainbird Sprinkler Co.) (263) ✓



Portable Elevator

A combination motor mount and PTO drive assembly is a feature of this range of portable farm elevators. The motor mount swings by means of a tension lever to engage the sheave to a V-belt, and motor is leveled when elevator is raised. Opposite end of the sheave shaft is machined to receive PTO shaft. It comes with spout and hopper. (Kelly Ryan Equipment Co.) (264) ✓



Egg Transfer

In right-hand or left-hand units, this automatic transfer provides speed synchronized control with the same manufacturer's dry egg cleaner and graders. This enables a single operator to candle, dry clean and grade up to five cases of eggs per hour. Variable speed control makes the 1-man operation possible. (Otto Niederer Sons, Inc.) (265) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, giving the key number shown at end of each item, as—(17).

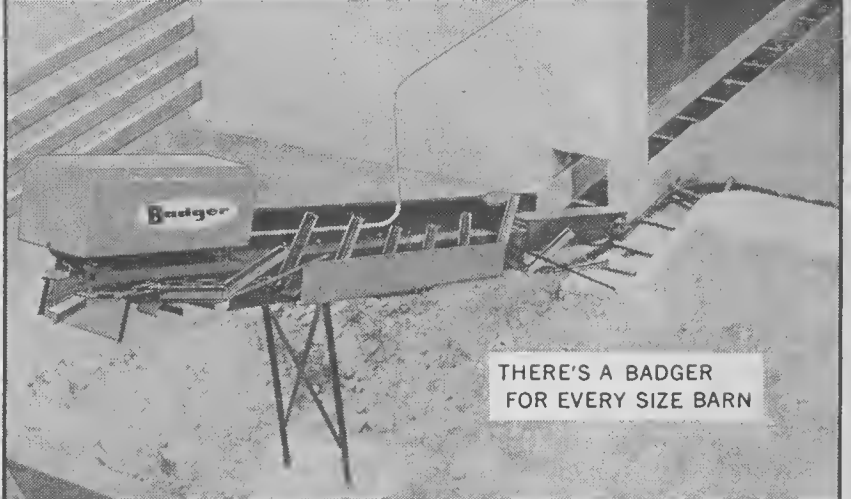
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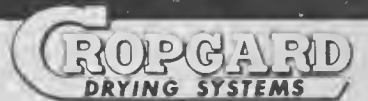
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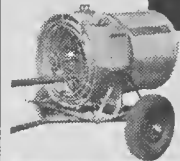
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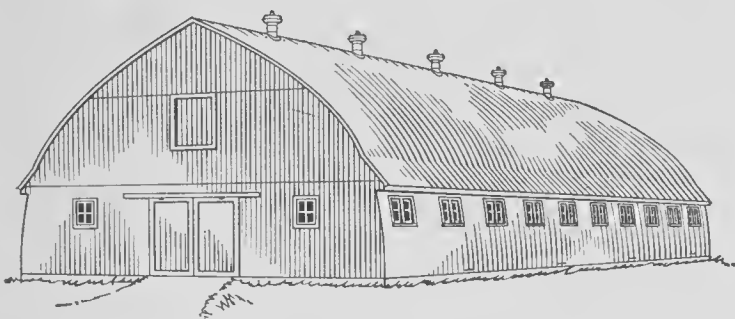
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Crushers And Crimpers

AFTER testing hay conditioners, the Ontario Department of Agriculture reports that a crusher (smooth roller) helped hay to dry somewhat faster than a crimper (corrugated roller), but the difference was not significant.

Other observations were that crushers do not perhaps give as uniform crushing as the crimping types, and some people have difficulty with bunching in front of the smooth rollers. Crimpers generally operate at higher speeds with less stoppage than crushers. Crimpers require 3 to 5 h.p., and crushers 8 to 10 h.p., but horsepower varies somewhat with the crushing pressure and density of the crop.

Is hay conditioning worth while? Ross Milne of the Ontario department believes that under Ontario conditions it can reduce hay curing time in the field by 30 to 40 per cent. Many farmers could save a day by cutting one day and baling the next, even when hay is cut early.

As to cost, he estimates that the price of \$700 to \$800 is worth it if a farmer takes off more than 30 acres of hay. It costs \$1.50 per ton for a man with 100 tons of hay a year, \$1 per ton for 200 tons. This includes depreciation of the machine, tractor and labor. Costs can be reduced considerably by driving the conditioner with a PTO attachment straight through the mower and drawing it behind the mower, eliminating a second trip over the field.

Among the advantages of hay conditioning, it eliminates some of the risk of bad weather, and compared to non-conditioned hay, carotene level has been found to be 30 to 50 per cent higher in bales of conditioned hay after 5 months, since fewer leaves were weathered.

Here are some tips for hay conditioning:

Adjust roller pressure to the type of hay. Springs should be tight enough to make sure that rollers run wet rather than squeeze out all moisture.

Condition hay within 20 minutes of mowing.

Mow at a high speed to give uniform swath.

Do not recondition—after rain, for example — it often shatters the leaves.

Electric Power For Field Work?

THE British Electrical Research Association has been testing tractor-generated electricity to power field operations. A small generator driven from the engine was mounted on a diesel tractor, which had a mid-mounted mower attached. The cutter bar was driven from the generator

and some 230 acres of grass were cut during three seasons.

The trials suggest that electric drives could be used with even greater advantage on trailed equipment, which is driven at present either by an independent motor or from the tractor's power-take-off. Electric power available on the tractor could be used also in connection with electric motors to drive portable equipment in the field.

Testing for Reversed Polarity

A SURPRISING number of engines are incorrectly wired, and a common result is reversed ignition polarity, through having the primary leads on the coil hooked up in reverse. This reverses the direction of the flow of voltage to the spark plug, and even if the engine is in excellent condition, will mean an increased voltage demand on the ignition system by as much as 35 to 45 per cent. This can cause hard starting and misfire under load.

The simplest way to check for reversed polarity is the 1-plug method. Take a look at the electrodes on one spark plug and notice whether or not the ground electrode is "dished." If it is, and the center electrode shows little wear and has relatively sharp edges, it's a good indication that polarity is reversed.

You can double-check with a high-reading voltmeter. Ground the positive lead and touch the negative lead to the spark plug terminal. Wrong polarity is indicated by the needle trying to swing downscale.

Another method is to use a wooden pencil. Insert the pencil point into the spark between the ignition lead and the plug. If the spark "feathers" toward the lead, polarity is wrong. Be sure to use a wooden pencil.



Examine the electrodes on spark plug to see whether there is any "dishing."

Don't Fool With Fuses

PLAY safe with fuses. If a 15-amp. fuse blows, don't replace it with a 20-amp. one. Most circuits in farm homes should have 15-amp. fuses, says H. E. Wright of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It is definitely dangerous to use a larger fuse if your home, like the majority, has circuits of No. 14 wire.

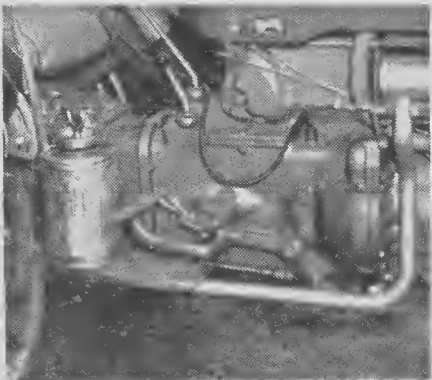
If a fuse blows the only cure is to decrease the load on that circuit, and have an electrician install another circuit.

Here are some more tips. Don't replace fuses while standing on a wet

FARM MECHANICS

floor, unless you first pull the main switch. Don't handle appliances or cords while in contact with water. Don't attempt to make electrical repairs yourself. But do have your wiring checked every 3 to 5 years by an electrician. V

Preventing Frost Damage



[Guide photos]
Container on tractor's foot rest has hand pump and pressure nozzle. Feed line is coupled to exhaust manifold.

FOLLOWING a practice that has been used in Ontario tobacco fields, a Calgary man has come up with a device which can spread a pall of smoke over a field or orchard to help ward off frost damage. The equipment consists of a container fitted with a hand pump and pressure nozzle which can be attached near the seat of any tractor. When the handle is pumped, it feeds an oil-based chemical spray into the tractor's exhaust manifold, producing a cloud of heavy smoke from the machine's exhaust pipe.

Spread over a crop or orchard first thing in the morning following a cold night, this smoke is said to act as a shield and screen the crop from strong sunlight in the early part of the day, thus reducing low-temperature damage.

Says frost damage expert Floyd D. Young of the United States Department of Agriculture, "Whether this is due to a slower thawing of frozen vegetation, or directly to shielding from strong sunlight is not known. A band of clouds forming in the eastern portion of the sky before sunrise on a frosty night appears to have the same effect.

One gallon of the mixture is said to supply enough smoke cover for about 20 acres. Protection lasts from 1 to 2 hours, depending on the amount of wind.—C.V.F. V



Smoke, spread from tractor's exhaust, shields crop against strong sunlight.

Continued from page 13

PRICE BLENDING

price competition and start looking for cheaper milk.

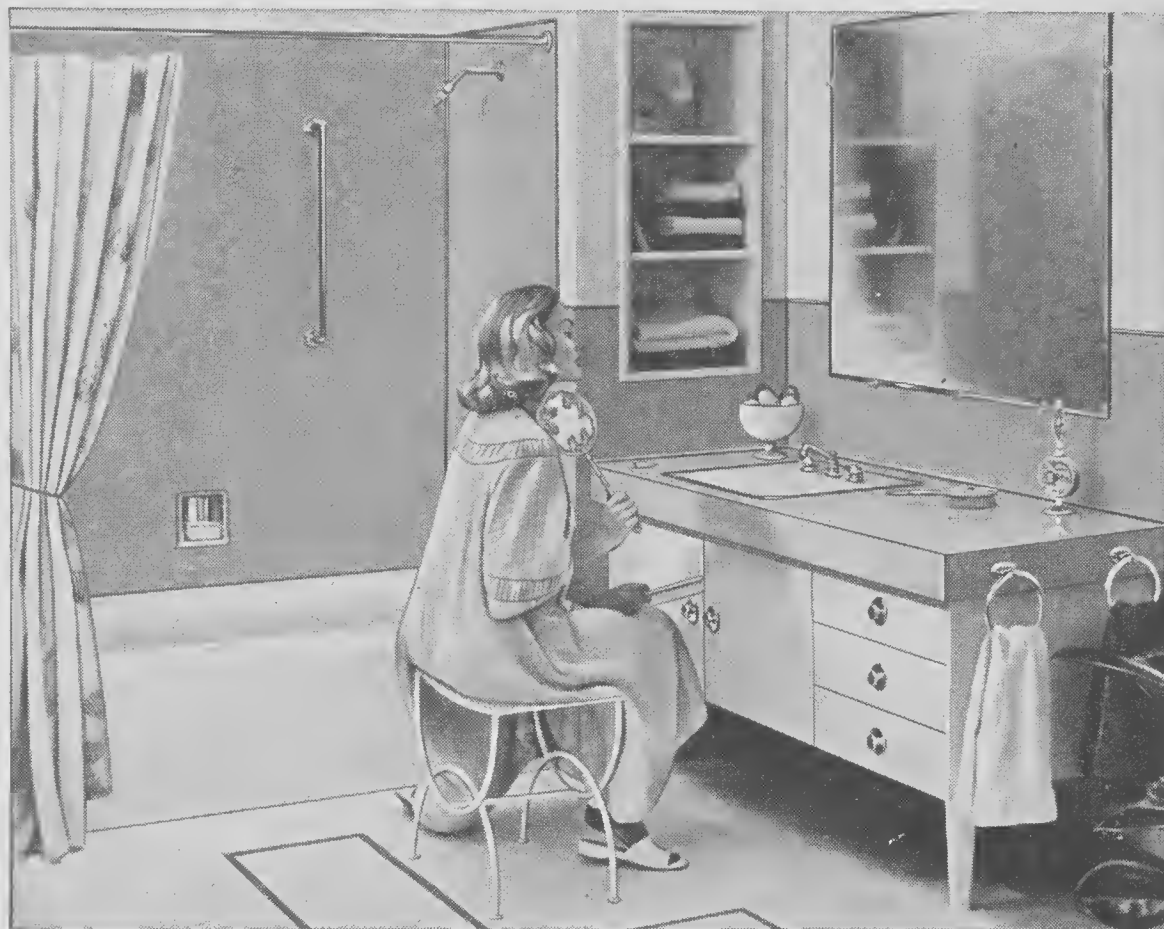
With their market facing chaos, members of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, the fluid milk men shipping to Toronto, named a committee to study a price blending system within the market. It was another tacit admission that some changes were not

only necessary, but imminent, in the milk marketing setup.

JUST what kind of a program will be developed is still anybody's guess. Dairy Commissioner Biggs, who has worked closely with producers, outlined to The Country Guide what producers are requesting through the resolution endorsed in June by the

Milk Producers' Co-ordinating Board. They want to see a program of price blending developed, together with the necessary legislation. They want the program introduced at the earliest possible opportunity into a major fluid milk market (such as Toronto). Once it is in effect, they want the program expanded to include all of the fluid milk producers in the major markets. When this stage is reached, they want any farmer who is prepared to meet the production standards for fluid milk, to have the right to bring his herd into the program.

(Please turn to page 46)



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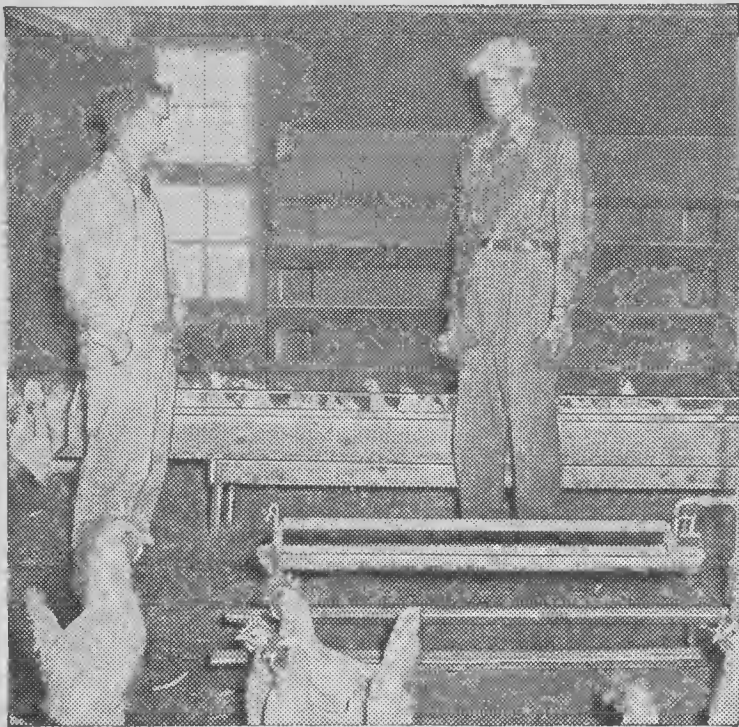
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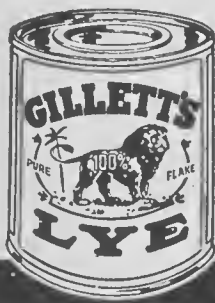
CG-21

"I use Gillett's Lye all the time in the poultry pens"



Mr. Robert Shaw, (right) Shaw's Twin Elm Poultry Farm, Mona Road, Ontario, with part of his flock of 2500 De Kalb 101 layers (result of crossing 4 inbred lines).

Mr. Shaw raises all his layers, keeps them for only one season. In an operation the size of Mr. Shaw's, strict sanitation practices can be the difference between profit and loss. Mr. Shaw has found Gillett's Lye to be the most efficient and economical for the prevention of profit-robbing germs and bacteria. He uses it for disinfecting pens, troughs and equipment. "I use Gillett's Lye all the time", says Mr. Shaw.



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IN REGULAR SIZE AND MONEY-SAVING 5 LB. CANS.

Actually, substantial progress has been made in recent years in preparing the province's dairy industry for some of the changes that appear to be imminent. Dairy Commissioner Biggs points out that meetings of the Coordinating Board (between representatives of the four producer groups) used to be like an armed camp. The representatives were at one another's throats. It seemed to him that dissatisfied producers for the concentrated market would wind up wrecking the fluid milk price. Now, he says, all producers have recognized that if they are to increase the overall returns to dairymen, they must take the common approach to their problems.

Key factor in any milk program, as Biggs sees it, is quality. Dairy products must compete on a quality basis with other products. Milk competes with pop, and butter with other spreads and cooking fats today. Since he took over the job of Dairy Commissioner, Biggs has seen real progress made in up-grading the province's quality control program.

The job of supervising fluid milk quality used to be within the rights of municipalities concerned, and they passed bylaws to implement this control. With the advent of bulk tanks, this proved to be unsatisfactory. Legislative power was withdrawn from municipalities in 1957, province-wide regulations were established, and the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture set up a field staff to follow up this quality control work. Now, a simple high standard for the production and supply of fluid milk across the province prevails.

In 1957, standards were also set out for the production of milk for manufacturing (which until that time had not been under effective control) and Biggs foresees a time when the standards for this kind of milk will be as high as the standards for fluid milk production are today.

BIGGS has outlined in broad terms how a pooling program might work. The legislation would, in effect, say to a farmer—"If you bring your farm and production facilities up to the standards required for fluid milk, and produce milk of the quality required for that market, then you can participate in a pooled or blended price."

There would be no particular disruption among producers shipping to any particular plant. Producers who were not licensed or not qualified because of production conditions would ship their milk to cheese factories, creameries or condenseries and receive the normal manufacturing price.

Those producers who were qualified might ship to the same plants but their price would be based upon the gross utilization of the milk shipped by qualified producers.

"Each dairy plant would be required to submit the total amount of milk received from qualified producers, together with a breakdown of the utilization of that milk, to the market or government administrator. The government administrator would then make a simple calculation, i.e. so many pounds of milk at the cheese milk price, so many pounds of milk at the evaporated price, so many pounds of milk going into butter, and powder, and so many pounds going into the bottled trade. From this calculation would come a simple blend price which would be published by the administrator and which would be paid by each plant to each one of the qualified producers who might be shipping to his particular establishment."

Biggs suggests that four groups would be concerned with the pooling system—the distributors, processors, producers and the government.

As he sees it, the producers' association within a pool program would have to represent all producers, not just those participating in the pool. It would retain the right of collective bargaining, and be given the power of direction of raw milk. The control and supervision of transportation would gradually pass to producers' hands as well. Establishment of quotas would be their responsibility too.

For its part, the government would look after the licensing and inspection of dairy farms.

IT is obvious now that a pooling program could be initiated within months, if it does not meet opposition. Certainly this fall is likely to see feverish activity as the producers, on their return from England, make recommendations to the government and attempt to sell their proposed scheme to producers back on the farm. Undoubtedly, legislation will be drafted, and maybe presented to the Ontario Legislature.

Opposition is likely to come from two sources. Most dairies are not elated about the prospects of milk pooling because they see it taking away from them their direct control over their shippers. Some fluid milk producers may decide to oppose it too.

On the other hand, Ontario's dairy industry might accept price pooling quickly, with its uncertainties, rather than risk further deterioration in the present shaky state of the market. V

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The Saving Grace

by NORMA JEAN BECK

Illustrated by WALLY BATTER

"**T**HAT'S no way to kiss your wife, Ed Friday," said Maudie. "I've seen you lick a postage stamp with more passion than that!" She took the bag of groceries from him, and sweeping aside the accumulation of toys and school books, set it on the bottom step.

"I had a hard day at my store," explained Ed. It still gave him a thrill to say *my* store.

"Nevertheless," said Maudie. To Maudie, "nevertheless" was a whole sentence.

"Well then," grinned Ed, "let's have a repeat performance." He caught her around the waist and she shrieked delightedly. Neither of them had noticed that Edward, their youngest, had come in through the back door and was surveying them with interest. "Oh boy, just like in the movies," observed Edward.

"Oh, there are still a few tunes left in the old fiddle," said Ed, disentangling himself. "What have you got in the killing bottle today, son?" He tapped the jar which was suspended by a piece of heavy string around Edward's neck.

"Cockroaches. I got them from Mr. Schwindt's Bottling Works. I asked him if I could."

"I'm sure he was honored," said Ed. "Where are the girls?"

Just then Bet came running downstairs, pony tail flying. Adept from long practice, she stepped carefully over the debris on the bottom step. "Have you told Daddy yet, Mama?" she asked breathlessly.

"Be quiet, you ninkeypoop," cautioned Edward fiercely.

"Told me what?" inquired Ed idly, hanging up his coat.

"Nothing," said Bet, abashed.

"Oh, come on," coaxed Ed. "Here I am, quivering with anticipation, waiting for your electrifying news."

"We'd better wait until Cynthia comes down," said Maudie uneasily.

"She's having a bath," said Edward. "She's been having it ever since she got out of school."

"She's sterilizing herself," explained Bet. "She's got a date for tonight."

"A date?" Ed stared at Maudie. "Why, Cynthia's only in Grade 9!"

"It's only with Howie next door," said Maudie placatingly. "Supper's almost ready. You children wash your hands."

"My firstborn has a date!" said Ed dramatically. "How tempus fugit!"

"Howie promised to take her to a movie if she'd help him with his mathematics," explained Maudie, heading for the kitchen.

"Talk about the blind leading the blind! Cynthia'd be a fat lot of help. Didn't she get minus five on her last report card for maths?"

"She really only got nothing," explained Bet in her sister's defense. "The teacher took five marks off the neatness."

"Cynthia must take after her mother in mathematics," said Ed, tweaking Maudie's ear. He followed the children into the dining room. Ed liked the way Maudie always set the table for supper, with their best china, and enough silver for a banquet.

"Bad news for supper, Daddy," said Edward, as his father seated himself at the head of the table. "Fish cakes."

"Your mother," said Ed loudly, "is trying to economize. We've got to sink all our extra money into the store for a while, and cut down on household expenses." Bet kicked Edward under the table, and they exchanged significant glances.

"We'd better not wait for Cynthia," said Maudie, bringing in the steaming platter and setting it down in front of Ed.

"Fish cakes," said Edward, staring dismally at it.

"Little boys should eat, drink and say nothing because they eat, drink and pay nothing," quoted Ed cheerfully.

"Oh, Daddy," sighed Edward reproachfully, "you say that about a million times every meal."

"Fish is brain food," added Maudie.

"I don't need to eat it then," said Bet virtuously. "I get A's without fish. Eating fish would be cheating."

"What about me?" screamed Edward. "I'm all the time getting gold stars for good work."

"You are only in Grade 2," remarked Bet witheringly. Wait till you're in Grade 4, and have to do hard stuff."

"If my family is so brilliant scholastically," said Ed, shaking a large dollop of ketchup onto his fish cakes, "perhaps they would like to assist their mother with her household accounts after supper."

"Oh Ed, let's not do the accounts tonight," sighed Maudie. "It always puts you in such a nasty mood, and already I'm pinching the pennies until they squeal."

BET'S eyes were eloquent. "Mama, tell him," she begged suddenly.

"Now, what is this?" demanded Ed. "You might as well tell me before these two kids explode."

"Well, dear," Maudie began uncertainly, "the children and I thought up an idea."

Ed looked suspicious. He had had previous experience with their ideas. "What sort of an idea?"

"An idea for saving money," said Bet eagerly.

Edward could stand the suspense no longer. "We're going to take in a boarder," he screamed.

Ed put down his fork and stared at his wife. "Maudie," he said aghast, "you *wouldn't!*"

"Now Ed," said Maudie hastily, "you won't even know he's around. It isn't as if I were going to give him his meals or do his laundry. He will simply sleep in the spare room."

"He'd be a roomer, not a mealor," explained Bet.

"We fixed up the spare room this afternoon," said Edward eagerly. "We moved out the moose's head and the old magazines and the cocoons I was hatching on the window sill . . ."

"And we moved your old desk into it," added Bet triumphantly.

"My desk!" said Ed in a hurt voice. "My desk that my grandfather gave me!" He looked accusingly at Maudie.

MAUDIE swallowed, which proved a mistake because she didn't have enough saliva. "Now Ed, it isn't for keeps," she said. "I thought you'd be pleased at our idea of renting the room. It will be clear profit. The room wasn't doing a bit of good to anyone, and now it'll be earning a regular income."

"Look Maudie," said Ed, with patient deliberateness, "we don't have to go to extremes. If you'd just watch the household accounts . . ."

"Oh, Ed, don't talk to me as if I were mentally bankrupt," said Maudie.

Ed ignored the interruption. "All we need is a sound budget. As my Aunt Lottie used to say, 'We've got to make the bud in budget blossom into the flower of security'."

"Oh, Daddy," wailed Bet, "I just can't stand it when you use language like that at the table."

There was the sound of rapid footsteps on the staircase, and Maudie looked up, grateful for the interruption. "Here comes Cynthia," she said brightly, as their elder daughter, her head bristling with pineurles, slid self-consciously into her place at the table.

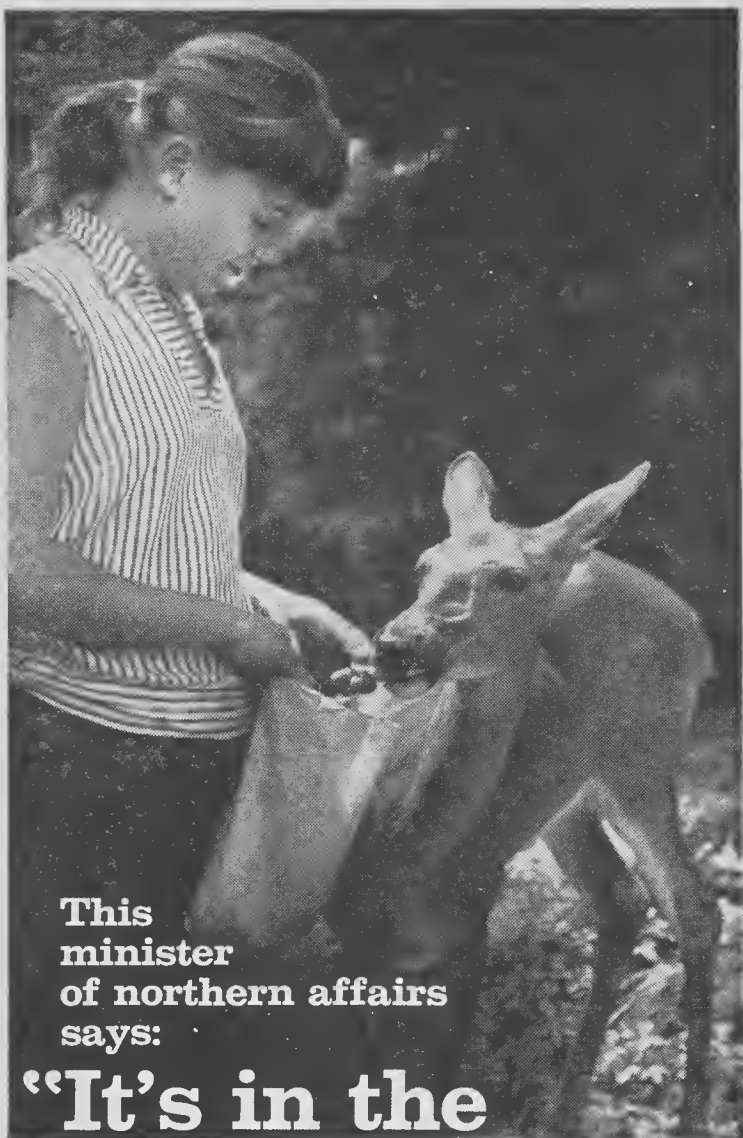
"Geel!" said Edward, staring at her. Maudie shot him a warning glance, and his mouth fell shut like two halves of a muffin.

"You're so late that these fish cakes are a bit tepid, dear," said Maudie, placing two on Cynthia's plate.

"We told Daddy, Cynthia," said Bet. "We told him about renting the spare room."

"The boarder won't be an *old* man, will he Mother?" asked Cynthia anxiously.

"He could be a detective!" said Edward excitedly. "Hey, listen, he could be a detective and I



This
minister
of northern affairs
says:
**"It's in the
bag!"**

What's in the bag? A loaf of bread — broken up to last longer. Father is the photographer — with mother and baby brother well back behind him. For this is a highlight of a "camping out" holiday, so carefully planned that expenditures didn't exceed the sum of money set aside for it.

The budget of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources at Ottawa covers a number of departmental branches. Among these are National Parks, Water Resources, Forestry, and Northern Administration and Lands. His expenditures involve millions of dollars.

Money for all departments of government comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When more money is spent than is collected in taxes, government must borrow from you . . . or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation . . . which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

The next step should be to reduce expenditures, or at least hold the line. Undertaking new commitments — adding new welfare or other services — will only make it that much more difficult to pay our way. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since *you* are trying to save, you expect *government* to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a SOUND dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

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L-559E

A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

could help him look for fingerprints, and . . ."

"Maybe we could have a lady instead of a man," said Bet thoughtfully. "One that likes to make fudge and dolls' clothes."

"Ladies spend too much time in the bathroom," pointed out Maudie.

"She'd have some stiff competition in the Friday household," said Ed, twinkling at Cynthia.

"Oh, Daddy, *really!*" said Cynthia, with the expression of an early Christian martyr.

"In any case," asserted Ed, "we are *not* going to rent the spare room. There will be no outsiders in this house. And that's final."

MAUDIE looked uncomfortable. "Well, to tell the truth, dear," she said gently, "I put the advertisement in the paper this morning."

Ed emitted a sound like a wounded buffalo.

Mercifully, the phone rang at this moment. Cynthia leapt to her feet like a galvanized cheetah, knocking over her glass of milk. "Maybe it's Howie," she said breathlessly, and sprinted to answer it.

"Plainly Cynthia's not able to behave herself at table," chanted Bet and Edward in unison, before their father could say it.

"Well, I guess there's no use crying over spilt dairy products," said Ed, mopping up the milk with his napkin.

Cynthia returned to the table, her face eloquent. "It's for you, Mother," she said.

Maudie got up hastily. "Dessert's on the table in the kitchen," she told Cynthia. "It's Brown Betty, to make up for the fish cakes. You can serve it for me."

The next moment they could hear Maudie's side of the telephone conversation. "Oh, yes . . . Why, I think tonight would be fine . . . Yes, seven o'clock would be fine . . . Good-by."

Maudie returned to the dining room looking flustered.

"Well?" inquired Ed with malicious innocence, "was it one of the girls?"

"You know perfectly well that it was about the room," said Maudie, her face pink. She poured milk from the pitcher on her pudding, and then added, "He sounded like a very nice young man."

"Now, Maudie," expostulated Ed, "I told you . . ."

"We don't *have* to rent the room to him," said Maudie placatingly. "You can just tell him no, firmly and politely."

"Me tell him?" yelled Ed. "This wasn't my idea!"

Cynthia was looking anguished. "Mother," she wailed, "seven o'clock is when Howie is calling for me!"

"Well, I imagine that's all right, dear," said Maudie.

"But what's it going to look like, with a man asking about the spare room?" screamed Cynthia. "I thought that when Howie arrived, you and Daddy could be sitting by the fireplace, and . . ."

"And Edward could be looking at his Sunday School paper," said Bet, entering into the spirit of the thing, "and I could be playing the piano with my foot on the pedal."

"What, no role in this tender family tableau for Albert?" asked Ed as their battle-scarred cat pushed open the door with his nose and sauntered in.

"No good leftovers for you today, Albert," Edward informed him. "Just fish cakes."

"I wonder where he's been all day," mused Maudie, glad of a chance to change the conversation.

"Wine, woman and song, probably," suggested Ed. "Give him that fish cake you wastefully left, son."

"Come on, Albert," called Edward, taking his plate out to the kitchen. The cat followed him, purring like a teakettle.

Cynthia glanced at the clock. "I have to take my pins out," she said frantically, and ran upstairs.

"I think I'll leave the dishes until peace descends," said Maudie.

"We'll just have time before your guest arrives to check your account book," said Ed, pushing back his chair. "It's the end of the month."

"Oh, dear," said Maudie, following him into the living room, "I don't know where . . . oh, yes, here it is. I pushed it under the chesterfield when the church ladies came yesterday." Reluctantly she retrieved the formidable-looking black volume and handed it to Ed. "I can't say I've enjoyed writing in it," she said honestly.

ED settled down in the big chair, and opened the ledger.

"I don't think this new way is going to work," said Maudie, sitting on the footstool beside him. "I managed much better when I had that shoebox full of envelopes. I just labeled the envelopes 'groceries' and 'dentist' and so on, and put a certain amount in each one on the first of the month, and then the money was always there when I wanted it."

"And every shopping trip meant a redistribution of the change," Ed reminded her. "And the envelopes were always full of little I.O.U.'s"

"Well, at least I knew where I was," said Maudie, but Ed was busy checking the items in the ledger.

"I suppose 'M.L.' stands for Cynthia's music lessons," he said at last, "but what's this 'D.I.I.K.' that keeps recurring? It never costs the same amount."

Maudie stood up and looked over his shoulder. "Oh, that. That means 'darned if I know'. I use that when I can't remember where the money went. You told me it *had* to balance."

Ed closed his eyes like a world-weary saint. Edward returned and stood in the doorway with Albert struggling in his arms.

"Albert won't eat the fish cake. He turned up his nose at it," announced Edward. He sounded pleased.

"Et tu, Albert," said Ed, looking reproachfully at the cat.

"Perhaps his girl friend treated him to dinner at her house," said Maudie. Albert jumped out of Edward's arms and settled himself on the back of Ed's chair, in the position of the sphinx.

"I'm going out to play," announced Edward, and then, as a strange noise assailed his ears, he stopped dead in

his tracks. "What was that?" he asked, his eyes wide.

Ed went to the window to investigate. "That," he said, "was Howie's mating call."

"Cynthia, dear," called Maudie up the stairs, "Howie's outside."

"I know," yelled Cynthia. "Tell him I'm coming!" There were sounds of frenzied activity upstairs.

"Come in, Howie," said Ed, going to the door. "Cynthia's not quite ready." In came Howie, his red hair plastered down, followed by his little brother.

"I had to bring Leroy," Howie explained laconically. "Ma said we had to take him to the show with us."

Edward stared at his father with wild surmise.

"No, Edward," said Ed.

"Well, Leroy's going. Aw, Daddy

"You and Bet may go to the matinee tomorrow," said Maudie hastily as Cynthia came languidly down the stairs, smelling strongly of her mother's Chanel No. 5. Cynthia looked apprehensively at Leroy, and then at Howie.

"He's coming with us," explained Howie. "Ma said."

"Oh," said Cynthia in a small voice. There seemed to be no answer to "Ma said." Then, turning to her parents, she told them airily, "Don't bother to wait up for me."

"What time will you be home?" asked Ed, startled.

"About nine o'clock," said Howie. "Come on, Leroy."

"I want to stay here," said Leroy, eyeing Edward. Edward looked back at him with distaste.

"Maybe Leroy could stay here and play with Edward until we came home," said Cynthia hopefully. She sent a look charged with a thousand volts of meaning in the direction of her mother.

"Oh, he can go with you," said Edward magnanimously.

"Well," said Maudie uncertainly, "I suppose he could stay here for the evening."

"Okay," said Howie quickly, and then he added to his brother, "For gosh sakes don't bust anything this time, Leroy."

"Come on, Howie," said Cynthia urgently.

"Good-by, everybody," said Howie. He opened the front door and stared in surprise. A young man was standing there, about to ring the doorbell. "The bell doesn't work," said Howie, and then he added kindly, "I'll tell them you're here."

"You got company," yelled Howie, as if they were a block away. Cynthia hurried down the steps to the sidewalk.

"Howie's getting to be almost as tall as Cynthia," remarked Bet, who had come to the door to watch them leave. Then she turned to the boy at the door. "Are you the boarder?" she asked with interest.

Maudie hurried to circumvent the interrogation. "You must be Mr. Bradshaw," she said hospitably.

"That's right," he said. He had a handshake that shouldn't have been used except as a tourniquet, and Maudie winced. "You can call me Eddie," he added.

"Oh, that's good," said Bet. "We've already got an Ed and an Edward, and now we're going to have an Eddie. All the boys in our family are always called by an Edward name."

"Except our cat," corrected Edward. "His name's Albert. Nobody else's cat is named Albert. Only ours."

Ed had put down the ledger and came to the door to be introduced. "You must be new in town," he said. "I don't think I've seen you before."

"I just came yesterday," said Eddie. "I was transferred by the bank."

"A banker, eh?" said Ed, beaming like a spaniel whose head is being scratched. "You'd be able to help my wife with her financial problems."

"I want to go to the show with Howie and Cynthia," declaimed Leroy suddenly in the tone of voice used by politicians at a public meeting.

"Hush, Leroy," said Maudie. "they've already left." Then she turned back to Eddie. "We're not quite sure now, Eddie," she said, "that we want to rent the room."

(Please turn to page 50)

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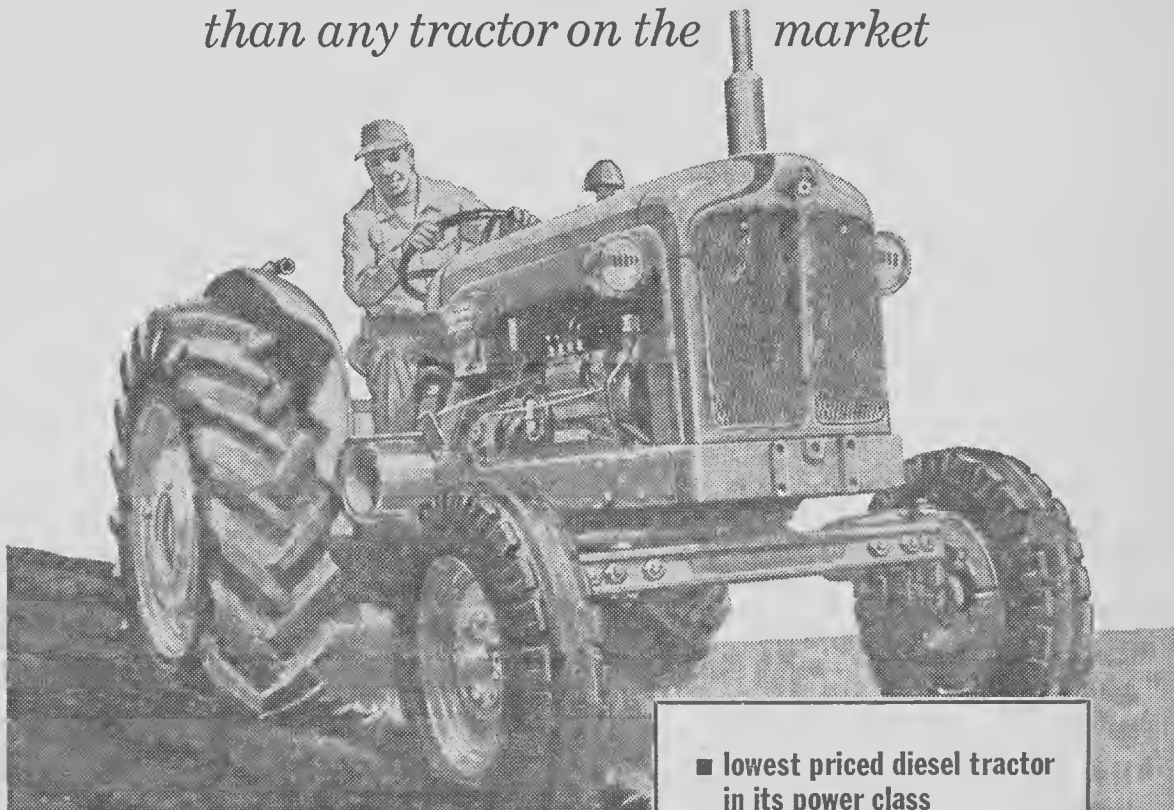
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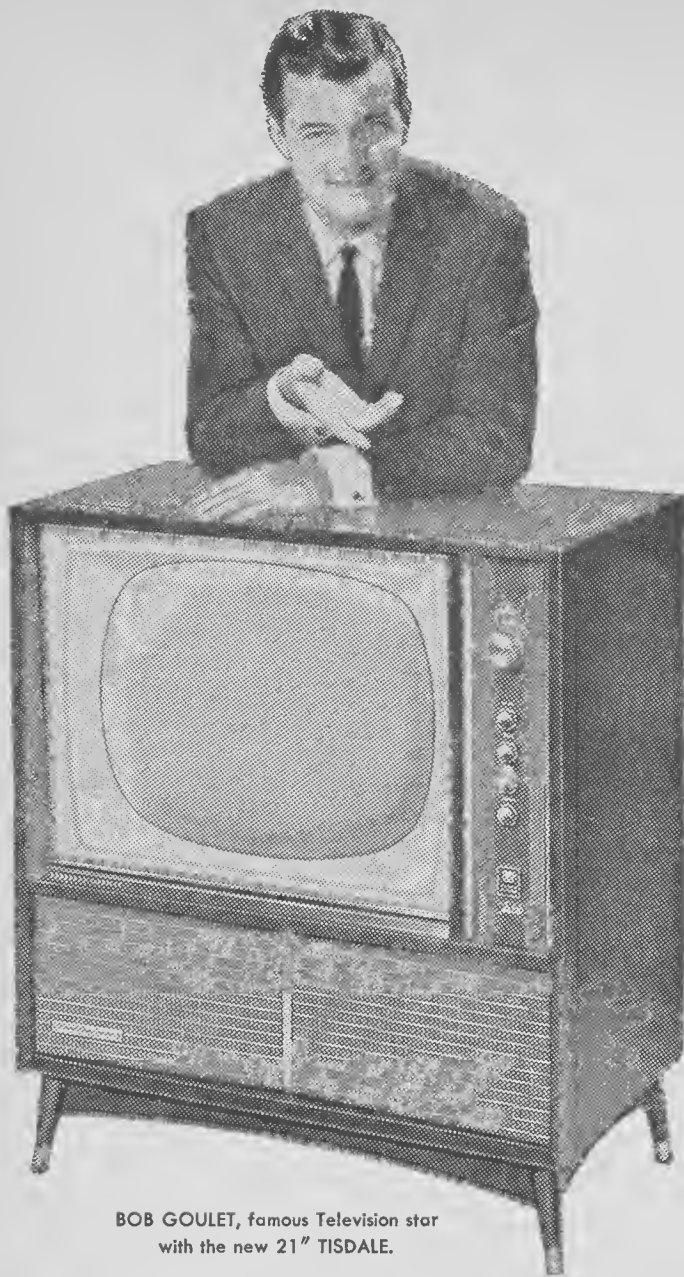


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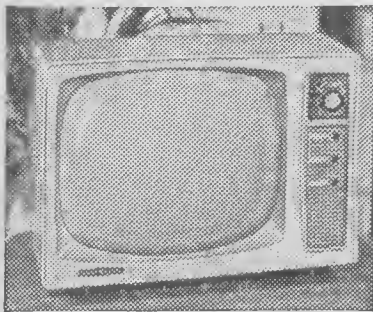
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"But the advertisement said . . ."

"I want to go to the show," repeated Leroy in a tone that couldn't be ignored.

"He's not ours," Maudie explained hastily to Eddie.

"You play with Edward," Ed suggested to Leroy. "Get him to show you his insect collection."

"Aw, Daddy," protested Edward.

"I'm supposed to go to the show with Howie," said Leroy stolidly.

"You said you wanted to stay here, you ninkeypoop," pointed out Edward reasonably.

"I could take him to the show with me, if you like," said Eddie. "I was going anyway, so he might as well come along."

"Oh, we don't want to trouble you, Eddie," said Maudie. "I thought that maybe my husband . . ."

"Oh, Eddie can take him if he'd like to," said Ed quickly, and then he added, "I suppose you'd like to see the room, son?"

"Well, yes, I would," said Eddie.

They climbed the stairs to the spare room. "Well, well," said Ed, surveying it in surprise, "they really did fix it up."

"If you don't need the desk, Eddie," said Maudie hopefully, "we could take it back."

"Oh, he couldn't get along without it," protested Ed. "A young banker needs a desk."

Bet had followed them. "We cleaned out all the bugs this morning," she told Eddie.

Eddie looked apprehensive. "My son collects insects," Ed explained hastily.

"Oh," said Eddie.

"Mama, may we come up?" called Edward from downstairs. "I want to watch."

"All right, dear," called Maudie. Up came Edward and Leroy, followed by the cat. Albert sniffed questioningly around the room like an inspec-

tor from the Department of Public Health.

"He doesn't usually come in here," said Maudie. Just then Albert jumped up onto the bed and settled himself comfortably with his head on the pillow.

Eddie reached out his hand and stroked Albert behind the ears. "I had a cat at home," he said. Albert responded graciously if condescendingly to his advances.

"We had a goldfish once, but it died," said Bet. "We made a white nightie for him, and put him in a pencil box and buried him by the fence."

"In a real grave," added Edward. "We had a funeral and everything."

"When are we going to the show?" demanded Leroy plaintively. "I hate it here."

"In a minute, Leroy," Eddie answered. Then he turned to Maudie. "I think this room will do fine," he said. "Could I move in tomorrow?"

"Well, I don't know," said Maudie, looking questioningly at Ed.

"Sure he can move in tomorrow," boomed Ed. "No reason for a delay, is there?"

"No, I guess not," said Maudie weakly.

"You haven't told me . . ." Eddie paused, embarrassed.

"We had thought thirty dollars a month," Maudie said promptly. "Of course, you realize that there are no extras attached. You'll have to have all your meals out, and . . ."

Ed broke in with, "Oh, I guess twenty-five will be enough, Eddie." He turned to Maudie. "Maybe Eddie won't mind giving you a bit of help with your household accounts." Maudie winced.

"Sure, I'd be glad to," said Eddie. Then he looked a bit uncertain. "I'd sort of planned on getting a place that would give me breakfast, but I guess . . ."

"Oh, I suppose we could manage breakfast for the boy, couldn't we,

About the Author



It is with pride in Canadian writers that *The Country Guide* offers its readers another story by Norma Jean Beck, of Saskatoon.

Miss Beck who is a children's librarian in the Saskatoon Public Library describes her duties as really more fun than work. She is a graduate in Arts from the University of Saskatchewan and library science from the University of Toronto, and started writing some 4

years ago. Since then, she has had some two dozen stories appear in Canadian and English publications, including *The Guide* and two of them have been used by the CBC. She pays tribute to W. O. Mitchell, well-known Canadian writer, for her success in the writing field.

Her appreciation for family experiences is easily recognizable in her stories. One of her favorite pieces is the manuscript of family reminiscences written as an anniversary present for her parents. One chapter of it has since appeared in *Saskatchewan Harvest*, edited by Dr. Carlyle King, and published by McClellan-Stewart.

Of her writing she makes a 3-point confession: "She is now re-writing the family reminiscences as a novel; she has amassed an excellent collection of rejection slips; and to celebrate the sale of 'The Saving Grace' she bought herself a beautiful hat."

You will, we think, find her warm personality and good-natured humor as refreshing as a cool breeze on a hot summer day. We hope you enjoy reading "The Saving Grace" as much as we did.—
E. F. V

Maudie?" asked Ed. "It wouldn't be any trouble to give him breakfast."

"Gee, thanks a lot, Mr. Friday. I'd certainly appreciate it."

"Oh, that's all right, son," said Ed. "Now, we want you to feel that this is your home. Just come down and join us any time you care to."

"I have to go to the throne room," announced Leroy succinctly.

"I'll take him," said Eddie.

"In there," said Edward, pointing. "Only don't let him touch my tadpoles in the jar on the window sill."

MAUDIE and Ed continued downstairs. "Well, that's settled," said Ed cheerfully when they reached the living room. "That twenty-five dollars will be practically sheer profit."

"Ed Friday!" said Maudie. "That boy would have been quite satisfied to pay thirty for the room. And thanks to you I have to give him his breakfast too."

"Well, you can't make an omelette without breaking the eggs." Ed stood

by the fireplace looking pleased with himself.

Eddie and the children were coming downstairs, so Maudie had no time to think of a retort.

"Look, Eddie," said Ed expansively, "you take this dollar for the show. You can bring Leroy back here afterwards, so that Howie can pick him up. Maybe you can stay for coffee, so that we can get better acquainted."

"Gee, thanks a lot, Mr. Friday," said Eddie, pocketing the dollar.

"Will that be enough for popcorn too?" asked Leroy anxiously. "I always have popcorn at the show."

"It'll cover the popcorn," affirmed Eddie. "Well, we'll be back soon, Mr. Friday. Good-by Mrs. Friday. Good-by kids."

"Daddy . . ." said Edward.

"Daddy . . ." said Bet.

Ed looked at them. "Eddie," he said, taking another dollar from his pocket, "would you mind taking Bet and Edward too?"

"Okay," said Eddie, "they might as well come." Edward and Bet gave

him a worshiping look, and ran to get their coats.

"Promise me you won't sit near Howie and Cynthia, now," said Maudie, following them.

"We won't," promised Bet. "We'll just tell them we're there in case they want Leroy to sit with them."

"See you after the show, Mr. Friday," said Eddie, herding the children out.

"Plan on having lunch with us tomorrow," Ed called after him. "It'll save you going out in the midst of unpacking."

"Okay, and thanks a lot," said Eddie from the gate.

Ed closed the door and turned to Maudie. "Twenty-five dollars a month. Now, within a few months . . ."

"Within a few months," prophesied Maudie grimly, "we'll be as broke as the Ten Commandments. I know what'll happen!"

Ed stared at her in surprise. "What do you mean?"

"First of all you'll feel sorry for him some rainy Sunday, and invite him down for dinner. Then the first thing we know he'll be having *all* his meals with us, and inviting his friends over for coffee, and I'll be doing his laundry, and . . ."

"Oh, I think you'll have to do his laundry all right, Maudie," said Ed, settling himself in the big chair. "It wouldn't be much trouble to throw his laundry in with ours, would it?"

"We'll just keep on doing more and more for him until he's one of the family! And we won't want to tell him that we'll have to raise his rent, so we'll end up *losing* money by renting the spare room." Then suddenly Maudie saw the funny side of the situation, and giggled hysterically. "There goes the budget again, Ed," she said.

"This is no laughing matter, Maudie," said Ed sternly. He picked up the account book and reopened it. "We've got to cut down expenses. We've got another mouth to feed now!"

EFFECTIVE JULY 31, 1959

B.C. DEBT FREE

THIS LETTER CONFIRMS THAT BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS PAID THE WHOLE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE PROVINCE, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, EFFECTIVE JULY 31, 1959.



ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER
VICTORIA, B.C.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
OUR FILE NO.

June 29, 1959.

Honourable W.A.C. Bennett,
Minister of Finance,
BUILDINGS.

Dear Sir:

At your request, in accordance with Section 43A of the "Revenue Act," a Certificate has been submitted to you setting forth the details of the public debt of the Province of British Columbia and the Sinking Funds relating thereto.

In our opinion, effective July 31st, 1959, the public debt of the Province, as detailed in our Certificate, is fully provided for by the Sinking Funds, so as to ensure the full payment of all principal and interest. No further appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province will be necessary.

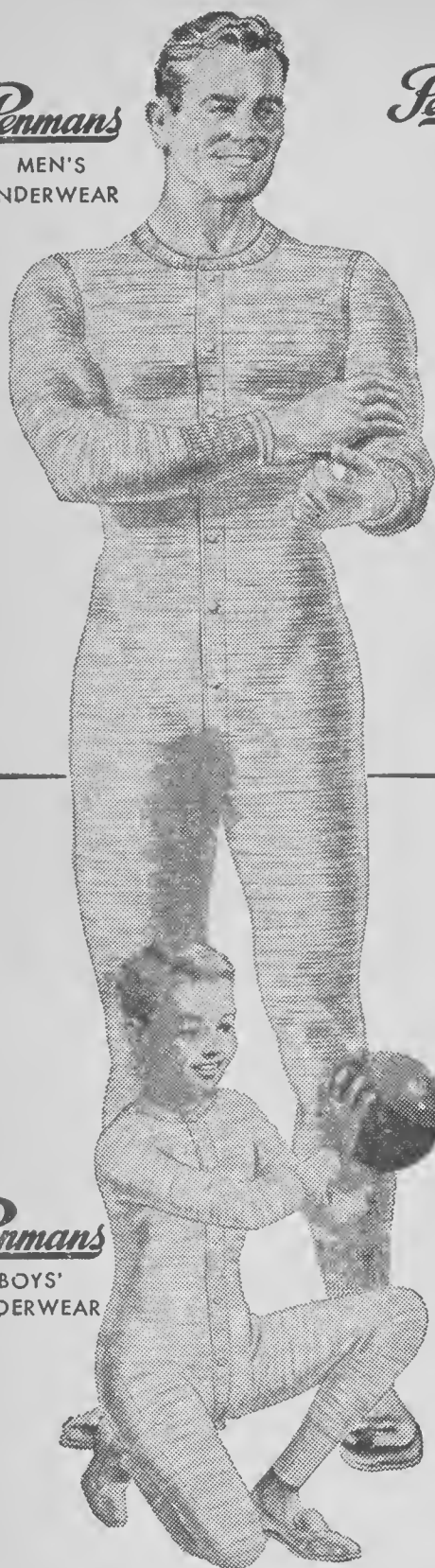
C.J. Ferber,
Comptroller-General

Deputy Minister of Finance.



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Penmans
MEN'S
UNDERWEAR



Penmans
SWEATERS



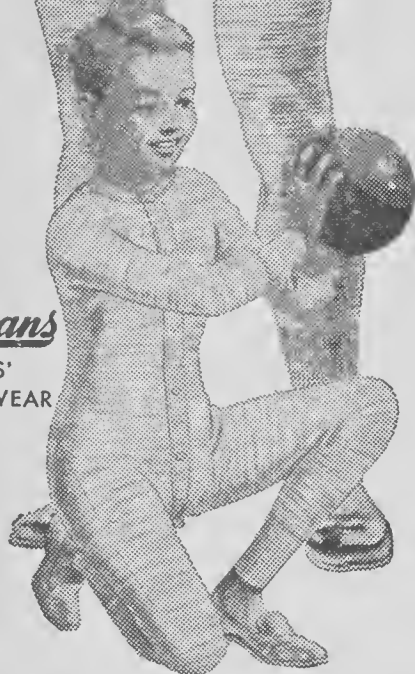
A SYMBOL OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 88 YEARS

Penmans
GIRLS' UNDERWEAR



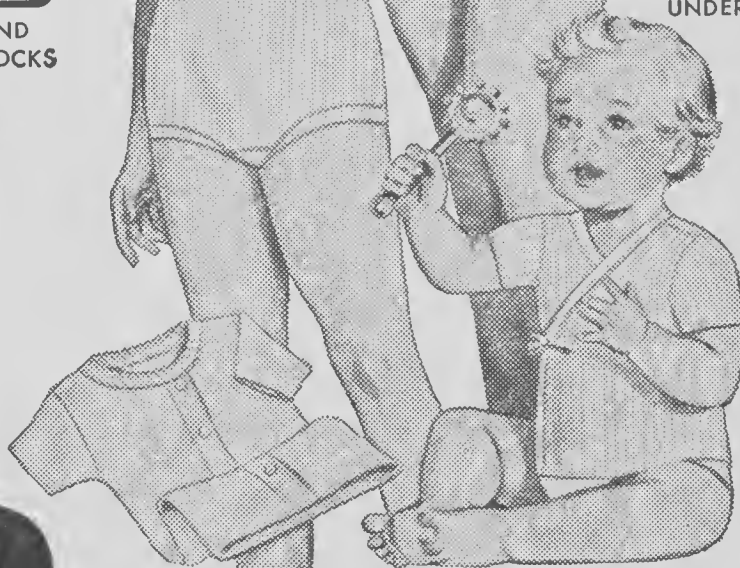
Penmans
WOMEN'S
UNDERWEAR

Penmans
BOYS'
UNDERWEAR



Penmans
DRESS AND
SPORT SOCKS

Penmans
INFANTS'
UNDERWEAR



Penmans
MEN'S AND BOYS'
T-SHIRTS



Penmans WORK SOCKS

Penmans
UNDERWEAR • HOSIERY • T-SHIRTS

GP6-5

YOUR DOLLARS BUY BETTER FIT,
MORE WEAR AND LONGER SERVICE...

People who look for value and quality when they shop make sure they buy garments with the PENMANS label. They know the Penmans tradition for fine knitted wear ... famous since 1868 ... is their best guarantee of getting the most for their money.

Other *Penmans* products: Penmans Golf Hose, Penmans Mitts, Merino "95" Underwear, Merino "71" Underwear, Fleece-Lined Underwear

THE *Country* GUIDE

Home and Family

Wishful Thinking

DO you recall the expectancy with which, as a child, you made a wish upon such outer symbols as the first evening star or the new moon; or when you wished on a load of hay or a white horse? In accepting the responsibilities that are a part of growing up we sometimes forget the freedom with which, as children, we poured out our wishes; often we bury them deep within, forgetting they need to be expressed if they are ever to acquire tangible form.

There's an inner pleasure to be found in sending a happy wish out into space and then to reflect upon the possibility of its coming true. Good wishes come directly from a loving heart; sometimes they spring from desires for specific goals;

sometimes they are pleas for very special needs. The most unselfish ones are the good wishes offered to others, which express desires for their well-being. Selfish wishes, Midas-like, often have a way of turning upon those who make them; good ones are akin to prayer, returning in the manner in which they were sent.

There have been many developments during recent years which have helped to draw country people and city dwellers closer together. Better roads and improved methods of communication rank high among them. But it is in the mood captured by an unknown country poet that we send out our wish for even greater understanding between the two.—E.F. V



[Miller Services photos]



I Wish

*I wish that every child could know the rural
charm
Which casts its spell on all who spend a sum-
mer on the farm.
I wish that every city kid could see the lovely
dawn
With pasture grass a-sparkle till the morning
dew is gone.
And then behold the brilliant blooms of flowers
growing wild
A gift the Lord has sent to show His love for
every child.
I wish that kids from city streets could play in
stacks of hay
And feed the cows and chickens and could
also find their way
To brooks and streams that trickle through the
splendor of the woods
And know that Mother Nature owns far more
than worldly goods.
I wish the kids who play in streets could see
the wondrous sight
Of sunsets as they slowly fade from gold to
gray of night.
And hear the soothing melody that sighs
through friendly trees
To bring to man and bird and beast a blessing
on the breeze.
For youngsters would be better off if they
could know the charm
Which casts its spell on all who spend a sum-
mer on the farm.*



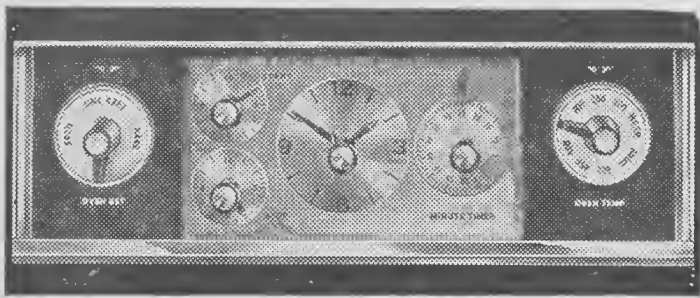
GOOD COOKS BECOME BETTER THAN EVER— AUTOMATICALLY

WITH CANADA'S EASIEST-TO-OPERATE RANGE



Model No. SJD-366

The all-new General Electric Pushbutton Range is so simple to understand and set. Automatic cooking was never so easy. Even when you're busy doing other household chores, meals are cooked with the same loving care with which you prepared them. See it at your local G-E Dealer's. It's available in 40", 30" (illustrated) and 24" sizes; smart "Straightline" design and Mix-or-Match colours.



Here are the all-new G-E Automatic Timer Controls: Oven Timer turns oven on or off exactly when you want it. Minute Timer signals cooking intervals from one to sixty minutes. There's a handy kitchen clock too. There are so many helpful features on this new range—you'll wonder how you managed without it. See it today!



GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC
PUSHBUTTON RANGE

Made in Canada

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

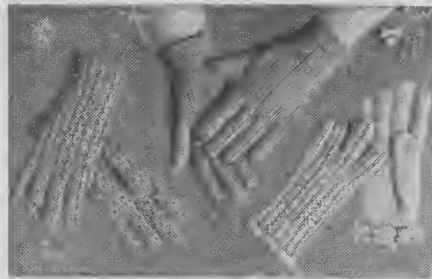
HANDICRAFTS

Knit One

IT'S not only kittens that lose their mittens, as any mother will agree.

Pictures on this page are a sampling of designs from Gloves and Mitts for the whole family, courtesy Patons and Baldwins Limited. The 24-page booklet is priced at 35 cents.

We are pleased this month to offer a set of six lessons for the beginning knitter. Step-by-step illustrations accompany clear instructions for basic knitting stitches, beginning with a standard method for casting on. Each lesson gives a pattern using the particular type of stitch described. A



Lacy loveliness is knitted into dressy gloves for your very special occasions.

doll's coat and bonnet, ribbed bed slippers, an egg cozy, baby soakers, mitts and socks are among the featured patterns. This set of free lessons offers excellent help for the beginning knitter at any age and should prove especially helpful in teaching children this craft.

For Young Hands



For children, in sizes 2 to 12, our rainbow selection will protect small fingers from winter's chill. You may choose from plain, angora, fancy, novelty styles.

For Ladies and Gentlemen



Solve some of your gift problems with pretty and practical gloves and mitts.

This month's pattern book has mitt and glove designs for men on your list.



A NEW YARN featuring feather-weight bulk knits quickly into garments with a novel looped surface. Knitting instructions for the shirtwaist dress and overblouse suit pictured at left are given in a leaflet titled Beehive Handknits No. 8, price 15 cents. Measurements are given for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18. The shirtwaist style may be knit with long or short sleeves; directions for the suit offer both three-quarter and short sleeves.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

Comfort in Coverlets

Three homemakers offer suggestions for attractive coverlets that make up quickly and easily at minimum cost

EASY-TO-MAKE QUILT

by JEAN SADLER

blankets laid over the back. Then I carefully spread the top over all.

I made several inquiries about quilting by machine but couldn't find anyone who had attempted it. One woman did suggest it would be difficult to keep the quilt from twisting as one worked.

The top was made of print pieces (Figure 1) joined to form a star-shaped figure. Each block contained 8 print sections cut as shown in the illustration, the long sides measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the short sides $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches when finished. In cutting I made a quarter inch allowance for seams. (Join two long sides; then join points.)

These pieces were appliqued on white broadcloth blocks 12 inches square which were joined by 2 inch strips of blue broadcloth. The finished top was five quilt blocks wide and six long. Blue broadcloth was also used for the back. With blue thread on the machine and white thread on the bobbin, I lengthened the stitch for quilting.

Next I placed a pin through all thicknesses in the center of each block and one at each corner of each block. Then I folded the two ends toward the middle in flat folds.

Starting between the two folds (Figure 2) I stitched across the quilt from one side to the other along both sides of the 2-inch strips, folding the

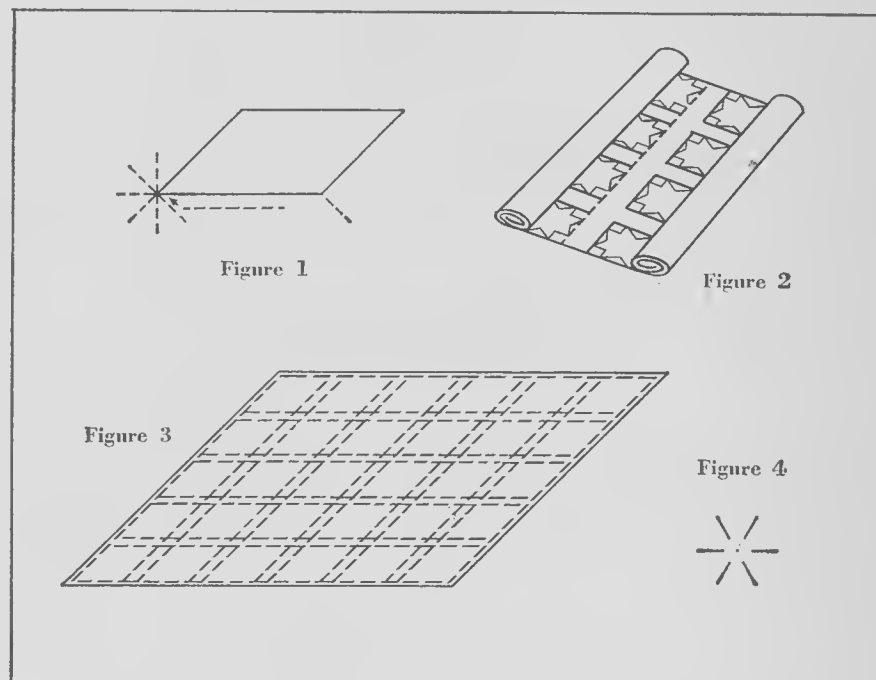
quilt up from one side and rolling out the other as I worked. This made it easier to handle and lessened the pull on the needle. As I completed each strip across the quilt I rolled the quilt from the sides and repeated the stitching end to end. When this stitching was complete each block was outlined on the back in white as shown in Figure 3.

As I outlined each applied pat-

tern I found two designs could be done without breaking the thread, by starting at one point, and, having returned to that point, continuing across the blue strip to the nearest point in the next block. Later I removed the threads crossing these strips and tied the ends. It seemed to me that these threads would spoil the appearance of the design on the back.

I bound the edges by hand and finished off and fastened the machine stitching to the edges.

Stitches, as illustrated in Figure 4, worked in the center of each block on the back gave the quilt back a finished look.



QUICK QUILT

by NORMA M. ROBERTSON

IS there a bed in your home in need of a quilt? If so, this inexpensive and easy-to-make quilt pattern may be your answer.

White cotton thread No. 50, your sewing machine, old newspapers, and your bag of patches are all you need to get started. Your patches can be large or small, but 5- or 6-inch squares are preferable.

Start by tearing a double sheet of newspaper down the center fold. Fold each piece and tear again on the fold. This gives you a rectangle 12 by 14 inches to work on.

Place your first row of patches along the 12-inch end of paper and stitch, being careful to turn a quarter inch seam under the top patch before overlapping to next piece of material. With the first row completed simply continue adding patches all shapes and designs, sewing each top patch

with the quarter inch seam lap, until your paper is covered.

Trim unwanted material leaving your 12 by 14 inch rectangle. Tear off newspaper.

Single beds require 32 rectangles; double beds 48. Join the 12-inch sides together to form the width of your quilt top, the 14-inch sides for the length.

Join your quilt back to completed top on three sides, leaving bottom open. Before turning, tack quilt batt with long running stitches, to lining only, on all sides. Anchor batt to lining with small tacks in several places. Carefully turn to right side and hand-stitch open end. Using double wool, tie your quilt through all thicknesses, at 3-inch intervals, staggering the rows for greater strength.

Your warm multicolored quilt is now ready for years of service.

SLEEPING UNDER CANADA

by HILDA CROOK

YES, that's just what I do now that I have finished my bedspread of Canada and her provinces. You may be interested in how I made it.

Because I like things that are just a little different, I designed the floral emblems of each province, working the name of the province into the design. These were then transferred to blocks made from sugar sacks.

The flowers were embroidered in their natural colors with the name of the province in black. Outline or stem stitch was used for the leaves and buttonhole stitch for most of the flowers to make the designs easy to work.

Twelve blocks were needed and because we have only 10 provinces, I included the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. It was not possible to find floral emblems for the latter

two and so I used their two most common flowers, the Iceland poppy and the saxifrage (which means rock breaker).

These 12 blocks were arranged around a 100-lb. flour sack on which had been drawn the map of Canada. This was also embroidered in stem or outline stitch.

The block pieces were joined by seaming them together, the raw edges on the top side. Pretty blue rickrack braid with gold thread was stitched over the seams, to make a neat finish that blended with the many floral colors.

A wide band of white material, mitered at the corners, made the spread's outer edging. It was joined to the blocks with rickrack and neatly hemmed on its outside edge.

The finished bedspread is pretty to see and easy to wash and iron.

Robin Hood

VITAMIN ENRICHED

Flour

ALL PURPOSE

Robin Hood Bake-Tested FLOUR

MILLED TO MATCH YOUR BAKING SKILL!



When is a house a home?

When the delicious aroma of home-made bread fills the kitchen. When you serve up golden-crust loaves and your youngsters say—"No one makes bread like you, mom!"

Yes, when you and Robin Hood get together, you turn out such good-tasting bread, people just can't stop eating it. That's because Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour is milled from the finest selected wheat... bake-tested twice to assure you of perfect results, loaf after loaf.

Why not bake up a batch tomorrow—with Robin Hood, the flour that guarantees you the best baking or your money back plus 10%.

P.S. For easy, fool-proof bread baking recipes, send for our free recipe book—"Bread Baking Made Easy." Write to: Robin Hood Flour Mills Limited, Box 8505, Montreal, P.Q.

Same fine flour—
bright new bag!



Robin Hood
All-Purpose
FLOUR



Brown spareribs on stove or in oven.



Braise or bake delicious pork chops.



Glaze and bake a tempting ham slice.

Pork Is Plentiful

by GWEN LESLIE

THE experts tell us that too many little piggies went to market this year and that that is the reason for the lower price per pound so popular with the consumer. The lower price permits more people to explore the appealing variety possible using the many pork cuts and processes. Fresh or cured, any cut of juicy, flavorful pork is tender enough for roasting.

Pork of good quality is firm, light grayish pink in color and has a good proportion of lean to fat. Since most of the fat is in a layer over the lean flesh, it can be easily trimmed.

For best flavor, pork needs to be cooked slowly and must be cooked thoroughly. The oven temperature recommended for most roasting meats is also the preferred one for pork—325 degrees Fahrenheit, a moderately slow oven. Pork is well cooked when a meat thermometer registers an internal temperature of 180 degrees F.

One of the reasons pork is such a satisfying food is that it is slowly digested. This is just one of several valuable characteristics common to pork products. Because of the quality and amount of protein and thiamine it contains, pork is an inexpensive source of these nutrients. Thiamine, one of the B vitamins essential for healthy nerves and appetites is present in lean raw pork in over five times the quantity as in other meats. Pork is also an important source of vitamin A, phosphorus, and iron, pork liver containing more iron than other types.

Pork should be stored in the coolest part of the refrigerator and used within 2 days if you are to enjoy all the goodness you have paid for. For longer storage, freeze pork at 0 degrees F. or lower, observing these recommended maximum storage times:

Pork roasts	4 to 5 mos.
Chops	3 to 4 mos.
Pork (cured, smoked)	1 to 2 mos.
Bacon	1 to 2 mos.
Sausage, Wieners	2 to 3 weeks

The inviting smoky sweet aroma of breakfast bacon, of browning sausages and spareribs, and the moist tenderness of pork cuts roasted and baked are luxuries to be enjoyed this year without fear of shortage. The solid-meat tenderloin will be popular with the calorie conscious; even more so since researchers have said that lean pork contains no more fat than lean cuts from other animals.

Spareribs with Fruit Dressing

2 sides of spare- ribs	1/2 c. minced onion
3 c. stale bread crumbs	1 tsp. salt
1/2 c. chopped apple	1/2 tsp. sage
1/2 c. fruit cocktail, drained	1/4 tsp. thyme
1 c. chopped celery	1/4 c. melted butter or margarine
	1/4 c. fruit cock- tail liquid
	Slices of lemon and orange

Combine crumbs, apple, fruit cocktail, celery, onion, salt, sage, thyme, melted butter and fruit juice. Mix thoroughly. Salt ribs. Place dressing on one side of ribs and cover with other side. Skewer together and brown ribs in hot oven at 450°F for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350°F and roast 1 hour. Top ribs with lemon and orange slices and bake 10 minutes. Serve with lemon-orange sauce.

Lemon Orange Sauce:

1 T. butter or margarine	1 c. water
1 T. cornstarch	1/2 c. orange juice
1/4 tsp. nutmeg	2 T. lemon juice
2 T. sugar	2 tsp. lemon rind

Melt butter, add cornstarch, sugar and nutmeg and stir until smooth. Add liquids a little at a time, stirring until smooth after each addition. Add lemon rind. Bring to boil and cook until mixture is clear and thick.

Barbecued Pork Chops

Pork chops	1/2 T. spicy meat sauce
1 T. brown sugar	1 T. vinegar
1/2 tsp. dry mustard	1/4 c. finely chop- ped onion
1/4 tsp. chili powder	1 c. tomato juice
1/4 tsp. salt	
Few grains pepper	

Mix brown sugar and seasonings. Stir in remaining ingredients and simmer 10 minutes.

Brown chops in a small amount of fat over moderate heat, allowing 3 to 4 minutes each side. Season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle both sides lightly with flour and brown again. Add barbecue sauce to a depth of about 1/4" (1/2 to 1/2 cup depending on size of pan) and stir well. Cover closely and cook slowly on top of stove, turning once. Allow approximately 20 minutes per side for 1/2" chops, 30 minutes per side of 1" chops. Add 1/2 to 1/2 cup more barbecue sauce during cooking, if necessary.

Spiced Ham Loaf

3 c. ground or finely chopped cooked ham	1/2 tsp. dry mustard
1/2 c. fine bread crumbs	1/8 tsp. ground allspice
1/4 c. finely chop- ped onion	1/8 tsp. ground cloves
2 T. finely chop- ped green pepper	2 eggs, slightly beaten
	1/2 c. milk

Combine ham, bread crumbs, onion, pepper, mustard, allspice and cloves. Add eggs and milk and mix until well blended. Pack into a 9" x 5" loaf pan and bake at 350°F for 45 minutes. Unmold and serve hot.

Mock Drumsticks

1/2 lb. pork shoulder	1/8 tsp. pepper
1/2 lb. veal (any cut)	1 egg, beaten
1 tsp. salt	3/4 c. sifted dry bread crumbs
	2 T. shortening

Cut meat in 1 1/2" squares, 1/2" thick. Alternate pieces of pork and veal on skewers, about 3 pieces of each. Season. Dip in egg and roll in bread crumbs. Melt 1 tablespoon shortening in a heavy skillet and brown drumsticks slowly on all sides. Add more shortening as necessary. Add 2 tablespoons water, cover pan tightly and cook over low heat for 45 minutes. Add more water as necessary. Serve hot with tomato, onion or mushroom sauce. (If mushroom sauce is to be used, milk or cream may be added in place of water during slow cooking.) Yields 4 servings.

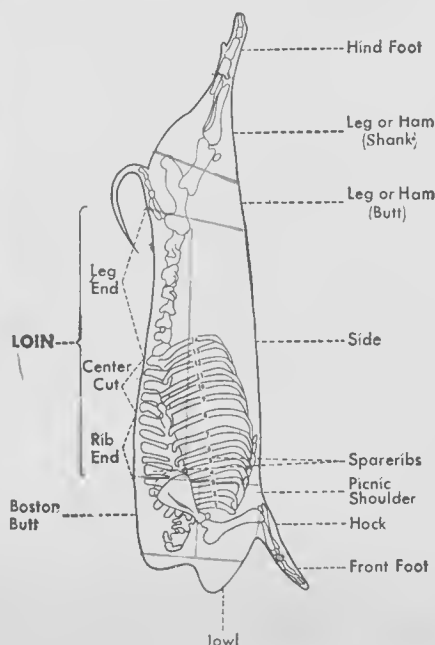
Pork and Mushroom Casserole

1 lb. pork tender- loin	1/8 tsp. pepper
3 slices bacon	1 egg, beaten
1/3 c. diced onion	1 c. sifted bread crumbs
1/2 c. canned mushrooms	1/4 c. mushroom liquid
1 tsp. salt	

Dice bacon and fry in skillet. Remove bacon and brown onion and mushrooms in drippings. Remove and combine with bacon. Cut pork in pieces 1/2" thick. Season, then dip in egg and crumbs. Brown in remaining bacon drippings. Alternate layers of meat and vegetables in

(Please turn to page 58)

PORK CHART



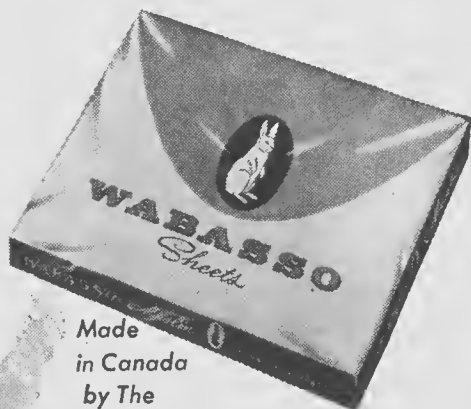
Say...
did you know
that HOLLYHOCKS are
first cousins to the
WABASSO
sheets n' pillow slips
on your bed?

"It's a fact! The hollyhock and the cotton plant are botanical cousins! Says so right here in 'The Story of Cotton'! Funny thing, too, because just about everyone with a garden in Canada grows hollyhocks, while cotton grows in hot climates.

"Still, I have relatives all over the world, but being a WABASSO rabbit, my particular branch of the family thrives in a snowy climate.

"The WABASSO, you know, is as white as fresh snow. That's why those beautiful sheets of yours are called 'Wabasso' — it's the Trade Mark for pure white cotton.

"Rather wish I could change colour sometimes. It sure would be fun to have a fur coat in Mist Blue, Lemon Stick, Surf Green or Charm Pink — like WABASSO Pastel sheets!"



WABASSO
COTTON COMPANY LIMITED
Trois-Rivières, Quebec

Pork is Plentiful

a greased 1 qt. casserole. Add mushroom liquid. Cover casserole and bake at 350°F (moderate oven) for 30 minutes.

Pork Luncheon Sandwich

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6 slices cooked roast pork | 2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced |
| ¼ c. chopped sweet pickle | ¼ tsp. dry mustard |
| 2 T. finely chopped onion | 1½ c. medium white sauce |
| ¼ c. salad dressing | ½ c. shredded aged cheddar cheese |
| 6 slices rye bread, buttered | |

Combine pickle, onion and salad dressing. Spread on buttered bread. Cover with sliced egg. Place pork slices over egg. Combine mustard with white sauce and spoon over pork. Top with shredded cheese. Bake sandwiches on a buttered baking sheet at 400°F for 15 minutes or until bubbly.

Split Pea Soup

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ham bone | ½ c. diced carrots |
| 2 qts. water | ½ c. sliced onion |
| 1 lb. (2 c.) split peas | 2 stalks celery |
| | Salt, pepper |

Cover ham bone with water. Add split peas, diced carrots, onion and celery. Cover and simmer 2 to 3 hours, or until peas are very soft. Remove ham bone and celery stalks. Force remainder through colander. Season to taste. Cut ham in small pieces and add to soup. Thin with milk or cream if desired. ✓

* * *

Key to Abbreviations

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup | pt.—pint |
| pkg.—package | qt.—quart |



Serve a cold pork luncheon sandwich.

TIPS FOR THE COOK

A glaze for doughnuts is made by dipping hot, well drained doughnuts in a mixture of 1 c. icing sugar and ¼ c. water. Dry on waxed paper.

Decorate squares of molded salad for a birthday party with two bands of creamed cheese to simulate a gift package tied with ribbon.

To measure liquid use a glass measuring cup with a pouring lip, place on a flat surface and pour in liquid. Hold cup at eye level to make sure the measurement is as exact as possible.

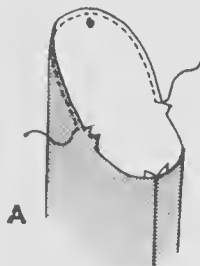
To cut biscuits quickly use the ice cube tray partition and cut them in squares all at once.

Sprinkle grated onion and celery seed over yeast buns just before cooking if you like onions extra well.

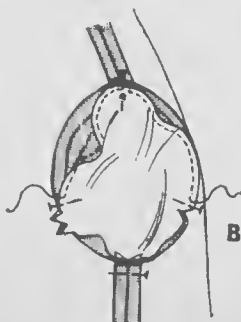
To keep suet from sticking and plugging up the food chopper, pour boiling hot water through the food chopper before you start in, then put it through immediately while it is still hot, and it will come through without any trouble at all. ✓

Clip and Save Sewing Hints

The standard set-in sleeve is common to so many sleeved winter garments. A smooth armhole seam, free from gathers and puckers, is vital to the appearance of your finished work. Here, with simply diagramed instructions, is a quick and easy method for the set-in sleeve.



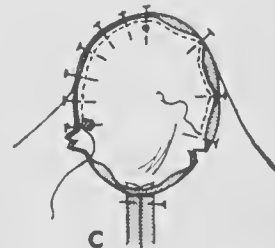
A. Make a row of gathering stitches ⅛" from the edge of the sleeve head.



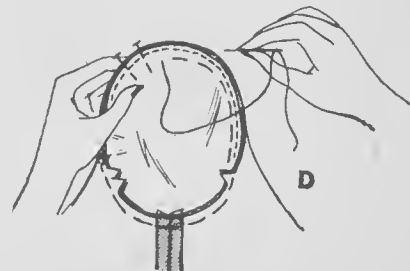
B. Holding the sleeve toward you,

Set-In Sleeve Without Shrinking

put the sleeve into the armhole, matching notches and seams at underarm. Place pins as shown, pointing into armhole. Pin medium dot at top of sleeve to shoulder seam.



C. Pull gathering thread, easing fullness to fit armhole but keeping about ¾" smooth at top of sleeve. Fasten the thread by winding it around a pin. Adjust the fullness evenly around the top of the sleeve, pinning every ½".



D. Sleeve toward you, lay seam over forefinger. Baste sleeve in armhole with small stitches, taking out one pin at a time. Stitch seam. Trim and press toward sleeve. ✓

*Mail this coupon to us in Montreal, for the illustrated booklet which tells (in easy to understand language) how cotton fabrics are made.

The Advertising Manager,
THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED, 2055 Peel Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Please send a free copy of 'The Story of Cotton' (in English ☐ or French ☐) to

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Frost and Flakes



No. 8767 — Raglan sleeves, welt pockets, zip-front suspender top pants and hat with convertible earflaps are distinctive features of this pattern package. Fly-front coat closing is optional. Boys' sizes: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Price 50 cents.



No. 8765—Three alternate styles for boys or girls, detachable hood. Knitted cuffs may be added to sleeve and pant cuffs. Pants have high front, suspenders and elastic back. Children's sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Price 35 cents.

No. 8684 — Toddlers' coat, hat and legging set is winter-proof. Coat has a pert flaring yoke and Peter Pan collar above a double-breasted buttoning. Toddlers' sizes: ½, 1, 2, 3. Price 45 cents.



The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 12, Man.

528 Evans Ave.,
Toronto 14, Ont.

Please send Butterick

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

To _____



GENERAL ELECTRIC FLOOR POLISHER

POLISHES
AND
WAXES
TOO!

More than a polisher! It waxes too! Just attach the foam waxing pads to the brushes and cover with paste wax. The G-E Polisher spreads a thin, even coat of wax over every floor surface. Picks up surface dirt as it waxes.

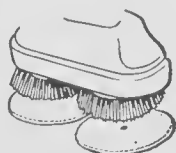
And how it shines! The brushes spin 700 times a minute to put a glossy sparkle on every floor surface—hardwood, linoleum and tile. So easy to guide too, because the brushes counter-rotate for extra stability. And you'll be surprised how easily you can lift it. The secret is balanced weight.

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FOAM WAXING PADS . . . snap onto the brushes in a jiffy. Apply paste wax to the pads with a knife or spatula, and when they become dirty, a quick sudsing will wash them up like new. Use them over and over again.

DISPOSABLE PADS . . . use them in exactly the same way, but throw them away when they become dirty. Ideal for quick "touch-ups" or for small waxing areas. Nice to have as an "extra" set too!



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"Love Is for Keeps"

by JOAN DRAKE



I'M J.J. That's my "Beep" and me, cuddling each other. Nobody knows, but "Beep" the Cat used to be my baby blanket, that I loved because it was my oldest and dearest friend. I almost always took it along on car rides and on holidays, because it gave me a "homey," comfortable feeling.

Gee, it was awful, that last time it came out of the wash-machine. I DID NOT CRY. But it was all torn to shreds. Mother hung it on the line, anyway, and when it was dry, I tried to stick the pieces together.

"Why did it have to do that—rip to bits?" I asked my mother. I wanted God, Who can do anything, to make it new again. But Mother said, "He doesn't change things back."

First I was mad because God changed things. Then I got scared a little. When I found my mother and

told her, she stopped sewing new seats in Michael's and my pants and put on that "something must be done this very second" look of hers.

She fished some colored thread out of her sewing box. Then she took my torn blanket and snipped and stitched 'til boom! right in front of me, my baby beep blanket was "Beep," the Cat!

But . . . the best part, when I tried it, it felt the same and smelt the same!

"See, Sweetie," my mother said, "now your 'Beep' can smile back to show you he's glad you still love him, even if he did change."

That was true.

"Things have to change," my mother said. "We expect them to. They hardly ever stay the same," she told me. "Except love, that is. Love is for keeps!"

That's very true.

To Make a Beep

IF your child cherishes a tattered blanket or scrap of cloth, you can make him a "Beep," just like J.J.'s. The size of the toy will be determined by the size of the cloth you have to work with.

Using the pattern (diagram 4) as an outline, cut two identical pieces, one for the back and one for the front. For the lining cut as many of these pieces as you need to make the desired thickness. If you use blanket cloth, as I did, a two-layer lining will be enough.

The face is made by embroidering the top piece. Outline the eyes, whiskers and the top of the nose in running stitch (diagram 1). The running stitch is indicated by the broken lines. Two strands of black embroidery



Diagram 1.



Diagram 2.

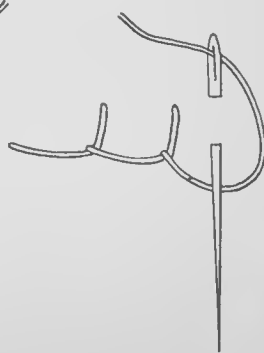


Diagram 3

cotton are used. The top of the mouth is done in a running stitch, using two threads of red.

All the solid lines are worked in satin stitch (diagram 2), using four strands of thread. The direction of the stitches is indicated by the straight inner lines. Embroider the center of the nose black, the mouth red and the center of the eyes green.

When the face is finished, place the linings between top and bottom, keeping the face to the outside.

Now blanket stitch (diagram 3) all around, being sure to secure all the edges so the lining will not slip and wrinkle when laundered.

There you have it, "Beep," the cat. V

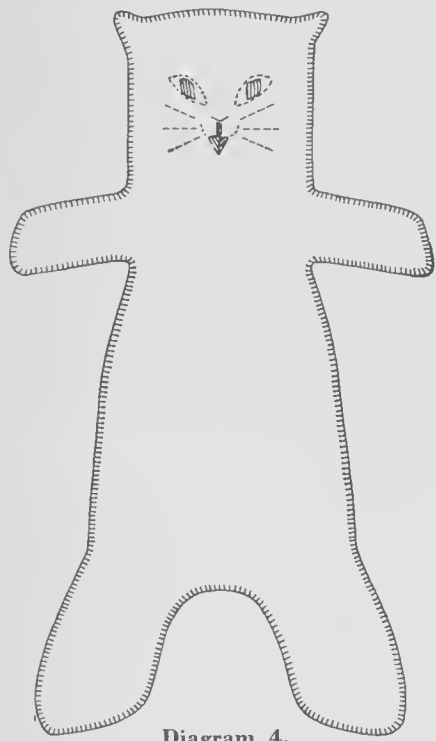


Diagram 4.

New Teacher

*The boy twists and slumps in the polished seat,
His shoes feel tight to long-sneakered feet,
His shirt is a prison, he seems too scrubbed,
Barbered, manicured, combed and tubbed,
Like a broken stallion, his nostrils flay
To the breeze-wafted fragrance of new-mown hay
Outside the window, where a squirrel stores
Nuts in a tree in the great outdoors,
He sees the shadow of geese that fly South,
on his desk as they pass by,
And he's sure, if he gets to be president,
That there is one law he will surely incur;
"There will be no school." He will make it a sin!
He turns his head as the new teacher comes in,
Young and blonde, and with beauty blest,
His heart turns a somersault in his chest,
He straightens his tie as she takes a bow...*
WOW!

—JESSIE CANNON ELDRIDGE.

Readers Suggest

An ever-ready clothespin holder can be made by knotting a short length of small rope to your clothesline. Hang pins on rope by clipping on. Pushed ahead as you work down the line, this holder keeps pins within easy reach.

To simplify the removal of basting threads when sewing, tape a small steel pen nib to your thimble. Slip thimble on finger and use the nib to remove stitches easily.

Press a bar of soap into use to remove a broken light bulb safely. After turning off current, press the end or corner of soap into the broken end of the bulb and turn soap to unscrew bulb from socket.

Remove ink stains from fingers by rubbing lightly with a cloth that has been dipped in ammonia. Wash hands immediately and stains are gone. — Mrs. C. Law, McKague, Sask.

If you have trouble with food sticking to your aluminum fry pan, you'll find this a simple cure. Heat the pan a little just before using and toss in a teaspoon of salt. With a dry cloth rub the salt briskly over the bottom surface, then throw out salt and clean the dry pan with a fresh, dry cloth. — Mrs. M. Payment, Fisher Branch, Man.

To make shoe laces last longer, run a couple of rows of stitching from end to end with your sewing machine. — Mrs. Wes Nienkerchen, Pembroke, Ont.

You can save soap by sprinkling, rather than pouring it. Punch holes in the cover of a medium-size bottle and fill the bottle with powdered soap. When washing, sprinkle soap as needed and you'll be surprised how much less you'll use.

No extra cleaning up is needed if you peel vegetables over newspaper, letting peelings fall on the paper. Just wrap up the paper and the table is clean. — Mrs. V. M. Storey, South Edmonton, Alta.

Stick a 2" length of transparent or adhesive tape on the sewing machine, placing it parallel to the presser foot of the machine and 5/8" from the needle. This will be a guide in leaving the proper seam allowance and sewing seam lines in place.

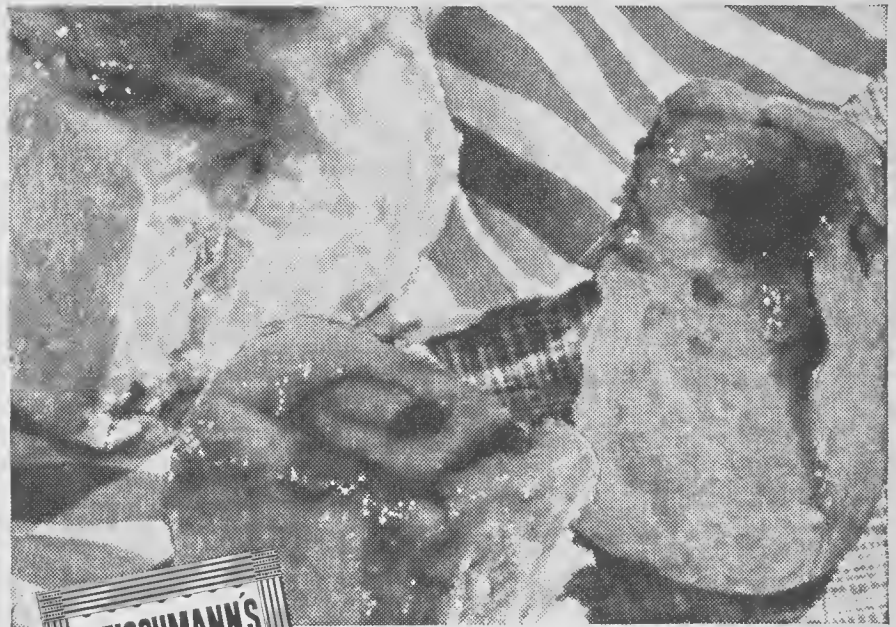
When painting window frames, coat 2" or more around the frames with thick soap suds. Any paint spots on the glass will then wipe off easily with the soapy covering.

Clean paint brushes and rollers thoroughly after use, then wrap them carefully in aluminum foil. The airtight wrapping will keep the paint applicators soft until needed again and protect the investment you have made in them. — Mrs. Manson McCagg, Shawville, Que.

If you keep a razor blade in a drawer of the sewing machine, place it in an empty aspirin tin to protect your fingers. — Mrs. E. D. Schultz, Hubbard, Sask.

Will you share household hints which you've found useful? We'll pay \$1.00 for each suggestion accepted for publication. Send your homemaking hints to Readers Suggest, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man. V

There's nothing like the Old-fashioned Chelseas you bake yourself!



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for the dough:

- 1/2 c. milk
- 1/4 c. granulated sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1/2 c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 3 1/2 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/4 c. soft shortening

for the filling and glaze:

- soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- 3/4 c. lightly-packed brown sugar
- 2 tsps. ground cinnamon
- 1/2 c. seedless raisins
- 2/3 c. lightly-packed brown sugar

- 1 Scald milk; stir in 1/4 c. granulated sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm.



- 2 Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 1 tsp. granulated sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten egg, 2 c. of the flour and soft shortening. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 1 1/2 c. (about) flour.

- 3 Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/4 hrs.



- 4 Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Halve dough and roll each half into a 9" square. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Combine 3/4 c. brown sugar, cinnamon and seedless raisins; sprinkle over dough. Roll up jelly-roll fashion and cut each roll into 6 slices.



- 5 Melt 1 tbsp. butter or margarine in each of 2 loaf pans, brush sides of pans with fat and sprinkle 1/2 c. brown sugar in each pan. Place 6 rolls—cut sides up—in each pan. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1/2 hr. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 1 1/2 hr. Makes 12 fragrant, delicious Chelsea buns, that will be snapped up by the family in no time.

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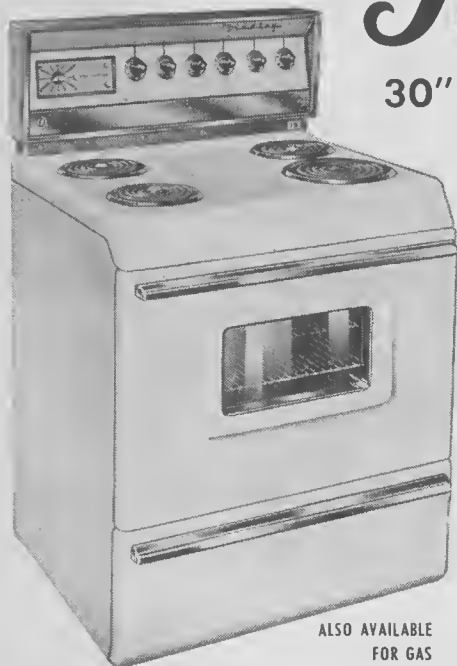
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The Country Boy and Girl

Nisku Makes Fire

by CLAIRE SHULER McKINNON



[Illustrated by Annora Brown]

THERE are many things that are important to Indians, and one of the most important is fire. This may seem a little bit funny to us, because it is easy for us to make fire by lighting a match. But the Indians didn't have matches, and sometimes it was very hard to get a fire.

Once they had a fire they took good care of it. They didn't want it to go out, or to get away and burn their homes and the forests. The forests made a home for the deer and the other animals that gave them good food and clothing.

"Come," Broken Spear said one day. "It is time for all the young braves to learn how to make fire. Nisku, Running Horse, Little Bear, the rest of you, come."

"Let me try first," Nisku asked, for he really thought he knew how and didn't need to be shown. He had seen fire made often, and while it seemed like magic he was sure he could do it.

"All right, Nisku," Broken Spear said. "You may try, and we will all watch."

First Nisku gathered some twigs together, and then he took two sticks. He held one stick between the palms of his hand with its point against the other stick. Then he started rolling his hands so that the stick turned very quickly against the other stick. He was feeling very pleased that he remembered how it was done.

"Wait, Nisku!" Broken Spear stopped him. "You have forgotten something. See where you have put your twigs. There are many dead leaves and underbrush. If you started a fire it would burn you up, and set the forest on fire, too. First you must clear a space, right in the earth that will not burn, or on stones."

"Oh, I forgot," Nisku said. He scraped away the dead leaves and grass and dug a hole in the earth with a stick. Then he started again to try and make his fire, but once more Broken Spear stopped him.

"What are you going to burn when the twigs are gone, Nisku?" he asked.

"Why, I'll burn other branches," Nisku answered.

"Then where are the branches?" asked Broken Spear.

"I'll get them when I have my fire made," Nisku replied.

"But perhaps you will not find any until all your twigs are burned," Broken Spear reminded him, "and then you will have lost your fire." Nisku hung his head just a little, but Broken Spear pretended not to notice as he kept speaking. "First you must gather your wood, and make sure it is dry. You can use green, or even damp, wood after the fire is going well."

"I will do that, Broken Spear," Nisku said. "I will remember. But may I try to light these twigs now, since I do not have to keep this fire?"

"Yes, but you must not forget next time," Broken Spear told him.

Once more Nisku began to rub the two sticks together, but even though he rubbed them together until he was tired there was not even a little bit of smoke.

"You are trying very hard, Nisku, but you were not careful to get good sticks for your fire sticks. I have some here you may use, and if you put a little birch bark with the twigs you will find it easier to get a fire."

Nisku soon had a fine, bright fire burning when he followed Broken Spear's advice. He was very pleased, but Broken Spear warned him.

"You know how to make fire now, but you must know how to take care of it. You must not play with it, or the Fire Spirit will be angry and burn the forest and kill all the animals. The Fire Spirit is too important for us to forget all about him and go off and leave him alone. He wants us to take good care. You must make a small fire only. Always make it in a safe place, and never leave it alone."

"I will remember," said Nisku. "Fire is a friend if we take care of it. I will not forget it!"

And Nisku did not forget. Always, when he had to make a fire, he was very, very careful not to make the Fire Spirit angry.

(Second of a series)

Contest Winners

We've had a most difficult time choosing the best stories in our story contest for you girls and boys. There were ever so many good ones. After considering them all carefully, these contestants were named winners and will receive their prizes by mail:

1. Vera Zin, age 10, Smithville, Ont.
2. Shirley Lunden, age 10, Bonanza, Alta.
3. Catherine Jenkins, age 12, R.R. 1, Box 28, Ponoka, Alta.

Special mention must also be made of stories by Carolyn Epp, age 10, Glenlea, Man., Carol Polkinghorne, age 11, Marsden, Sask., and Denise Schweitzer, age 12, Algrove, Sask.

Watch for the prize winning stories in our next issue, won't you?—The Editors.

Autumn Leaves

*The autumn leaves are falling
While winds of fall do blow,
And all the trees around me shed
Their leaves while bending low.*

*Most leaves that fall are yellow,
But many still stay green,
Although a few turn rusty-brown
The red are always seen.*

*I love the leaves of autumn,
That always make a show,
The reds, the yellows, browns
and greens
All drop when fall winds blow.*

—by Joyanne Polson, aged 13,
Bredenbury, Sask.

Nursery Rhyme Quiz

How well do you remember your nursery rhymes? See if you can solve the following problem and then you can have fun trying this riddle on your friends.

Multiply the number of men in a tub by the number of days the peas porridge was in the pot. Now take away the number of blackbirds baked in a pie, add the number of fiddlers that Old King Cole called for, take away the number of blind mice that chased the farmer's wife. What number do you have left?—*Maude Hallmer.*

Answer. THREE. Three men in a tub, multiplied by 9, take away 24 and add 3, take away 3.

Water Babies



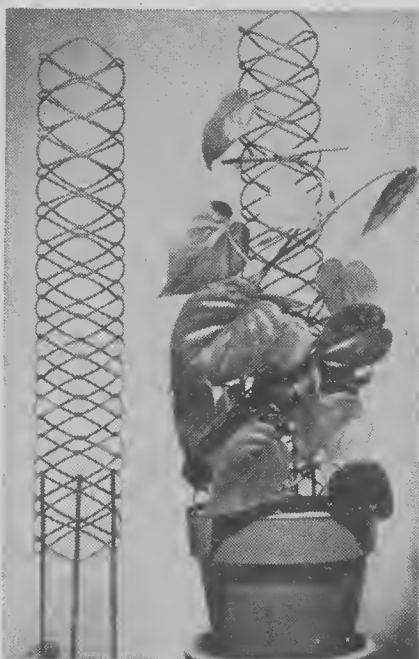
One of our youngest readers is Linda Muir, of Nanton, Alta., who is 7. Linda has written a poem called "The Birdie" and we thought other children would like to read it too. The picture shows Linda playing in the wading pool with her baby brother, Bruce, at her home.

The Birdie

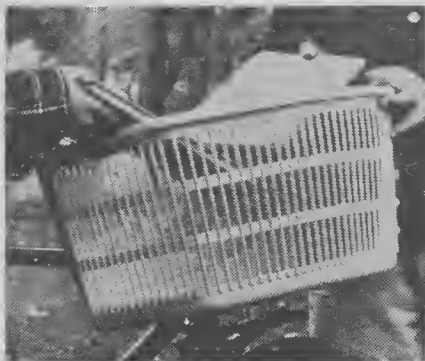
*I saw a little birdie
In its nest.
When it grew up
It flew west.
Made its nest in the
maple tree.
Laid some eggs.
One, Two, Three.*

—Linda Muir, aged 7,
Box 502, Nanton, Alta.

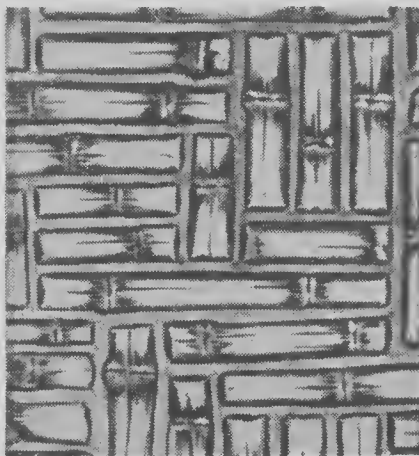
It's New



Metal "totem poles" in black or brass encourage climbing plants. Spirals are welded for sturdiness and can be used in pairs. (Ena's Mailbox Shopper) (H-16) ✓

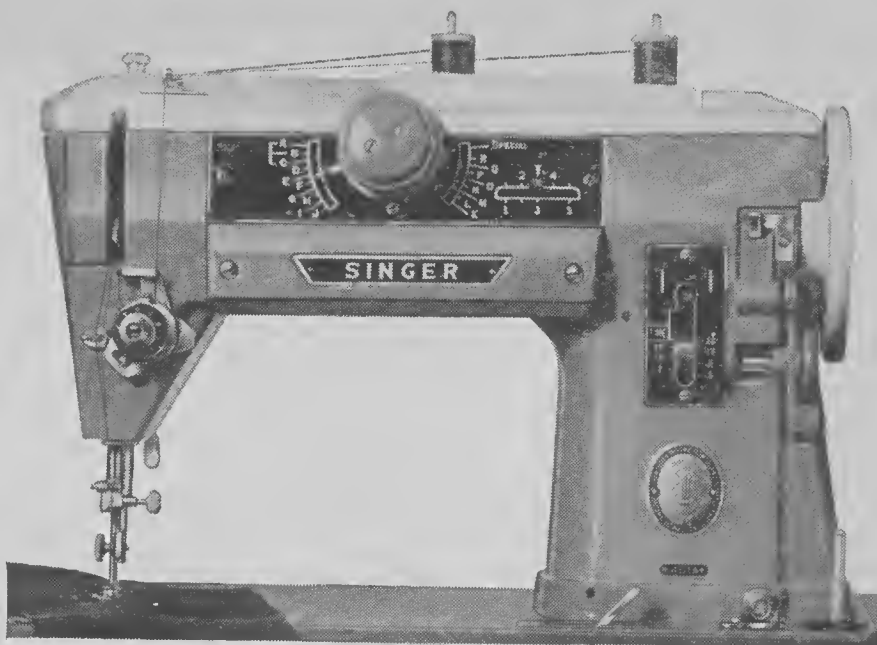


Bicycle baskets that will not rattle or scratch are being made of colored plastic. They have closed-in bottoms so books and lunches won't drop out. (Canadian Industries Ltd.) (H-17) ✓

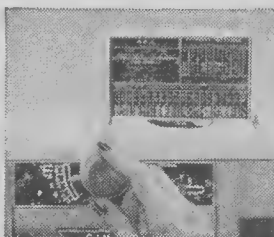


Self-adhesive plastic wall paneling comes in a variety of patterns to simulate brick, fieldstone, bamboo and other surfaces. Interlocking panels eliminate seams. (Cohn - Hall - Marx Company) (H-18) ✓

Write to *It's New*, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number at the end of each item (such as H-54) for information about articles mentioned in this column. ✓



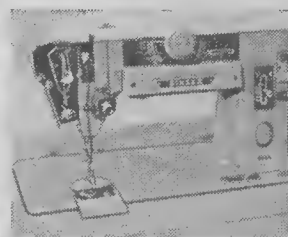
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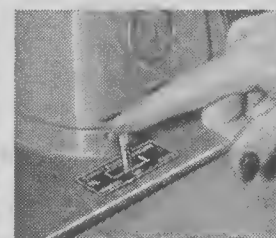
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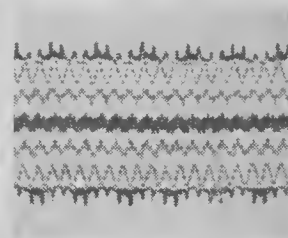
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Young People

Students mix and
match at Toronto

They Serve the World



Among young people at the study center were (l. to r.) Karen Von Nida, Canada, Matti Niend, of Finland, Merle Simmons, representing British West Indies.

SIXTY years ago, a small group of students at St. Mary's, Ont., decided to knit garments for Canadian soldiers overseas. This year, the successor to this handful, Canada's Junior Red Cross, with over one million members of both sexes in town and country, and a program devoted to health, service to others and international understanding, was host to nearly 130 high school students representing similar associations in 41 countries. The occasion: the first world-wide international study center held in Canada under Junior Red Cross auspices.

Its international flavor was to be seen in the colorful folk costumes and ceremonial dress of young people from overseas. Many of them received assistance for their traveling expenses from an International Friendship fund organized by Canadian high school branches. This fund represents the money gathered from community service projects across the country.

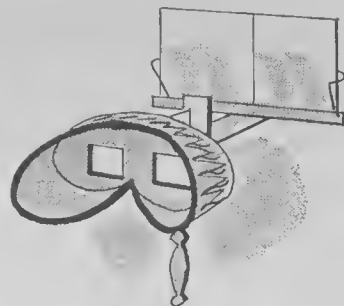
Before the meeting, the young people from abroad each spent a week in homes from Newfoundland to Victoria, learning how young Canadians live. Then they joined a group of 69 high school students drawn from each of the provinces, including the Northwest Territories, at Toronto.

The young people proudly exhibited their native arts and crafts as well as the 500 paintings included in the collection. They were proud, too, that the collection is to be placed on view during Canada's national exhibition. In the exhibit there was so much that was different; yet one could see the similarity of ideas expressed in dolls dressed in national costumes, wood carvings and needlework. Later, the exhibit will be circulated in Red Cross and Red Crescent member countries.

Because of language problems, visual presentations such as pantomimes, demonstrations of swim and



These members of Elphinstone High School, Gibsons, B.C., were photographed as they prepared a tape recording including songs by a junior girls' choir and comments concerning their school, community and Junior Red Cross work. The tape was made especially for the international study center at Toronto.



REMEMBER the old stereopticon?

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water safety, first aid procedures and other activities, replaced speeches and lectures.

The young people visited hospitals, orphanages and homes for the elderly and blind as part of their community service. They also entertained handicapped people at a garden party. Yet there was still plenty of time each day for sports, games and other recreations. A whirl of social activities carried them to Niagara Falls, and a barbecue supper in the country; they toured through a high school and visited an Ontario farm.

To bridge the language barrier, a simultaneous translation system was used in the center's three working languages — English, French and Spanish. But it was a barrier with holes in it by the time the gathering ended.

Junior Red Cross members have a 3-point program devoted to better health practices, service to others and the development of international understanding. The health and services

programs are well known in most Canadian communities; what isn't so well known is the fact that these young people have contributed nearly \$50,000 to their own fund for international help and understanding. From it they've made many grants.

One provided food for young flood victims in Ceylon and for drought victims in Ghana; another made money available for a self-help project in Ecuador where sewing rooms and printing workshops were needed; still another gave laboratory equipment to a number of Korean high schools. These are a few of many instances where Canadian young people have helped others not so fortunate. Canadian Junior Red Cross members also exchange art, handicraft, albums and music recordings with young people in 73 other countries.

It's a significant occasion when young people from all over the world meet in friendship and understanding. It's even more significant when they begin to really understand customs and cultures other than their own. V

We Have Dinner Once a Week

by GRACE V. SCHILLINGER



[Miller Services photo]

Learning basic table manners can be a game in which all family members share.

UNLESS we were having company, our family of nine always ate in the kitchen. At supper one night recently, I noticed how unmannerly all the children were getting to be.

Seldom did anyone say "please" or "thank you." Everyone was in such a hurry. The three oldest boys were rushing to the ball game; 15-year-old Carol was hurrying to go baby-sitting for our neighbor.

The three smallest — ages 5 to 8 years — had saved their loudest arguments for the table. Husband Fred and I were hurrying — I don't know why — maybe to help the children hurry.

Suddenly my husband's voice penetrated the din: "Don't you ever get tired of all this uproar?" he asked me. "What would other folks say if they could see how the children act?"

I couldn't make myself heard until our seven had left the table. Then I said: "Of course I get tired of it. But what's to be done?"

He didn't have a remedy, but he'd started me looking for one. I made a decision: From now on, we were

going to practice good manners once a week. Then if some of our friends should ever get up the courage to ask us all to a meal, our children would know how to act!

When all the children except little Richard had left for school the next day, I began my preparations. First I put all the leaves in the big walnut dining table, and spread the pale green tablecloth. I added a centerpiece concocted from a piece of driftwood I'd picked up in the creek, a few flowers, and some dried weeds; set 10 places with our best dishes. I even made place cards.

"There! We won't have a fight over who gets the best chair," I thought.

At our house, my husband and I have a foolish little custom. When we're discussing secrets and the children come in on the tail end of the conversation demanding: "Who's that you're talking about, Mom?" — we answer: "Oh, just Mrs. Sam Frail." That ends their questions. I decided to give Mrs. Sam Frail the seat of honor at the dinner table.

I tried to plan a meal that would let me be the gracious hostess and not

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"To Thee I Will Give The Keys of the Kingdom"



George Johnson didn't hate the Pope. Indeed, he held the head of the Catholic Church in high esteem as a leader in the spheres of morality, world peace and human rights.

But nobody could convince George Johnson that the Holy Father had any special authority to speak officially for Christ. Where in the Bible, George wanted to know, is there any mention of such a person as a Vicar of Christ? Where in Holy Scripture does Our Lord delegate any of His authority to a single human being?

It was not until he read, and read again, the words of Jesus to Peter (Matthew 16:18-19) that George Johnson began to understand the Catholic claim of papal authority.

"And I say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" . . . "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven."

The Catholic claim concerning the authority of the Pope does not depend solely, of course, upon this or other significant passages of Holy Scripture. For the Vicarship of the Pontiffs had been universally recognized throughout Christendom long before the books of the Bible had been gathered together, and several centuries before the Church had officially selected the writings which were to be regarded as inspired.

But for the benefit of those who wish to weigh the Catholic claim in the light of the Bible, we respectfully suggest

that they do as George Johnson did — read and read again Our Lord's words to Peter, "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven..."

For is it not a clear delegation of His authority when Christ tells Peter:

"... whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven . . ."? For a long time George Johnson had believed Our Lord's reference to "this rock" meant Peter's faith and not Peter's person. But now he saw in the Savior's words a specific command to exercise specific powers of judgment, which had to be an act of Peter the man.

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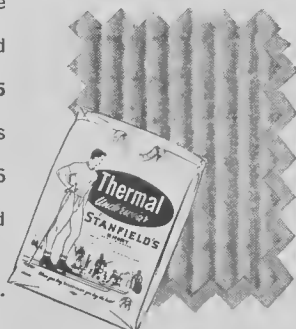
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STANFIELD'S

THERMAL UNDERWEAR

"WHEN YOU BUY STANFIELD'S YOU BUY THE BEST"

have to jump up while we were eating. By 4 o'clock that afternoon, chicken was ready for the oven, potatoes peeled, stuffed tomato salad in the refrigerator, carrots and onions ready to cook, and apple pie cooling on the screened porch.

This was an occasion for wearing my good black dress. Over it I tied a new apron—one I got as a prize last summer at a club meeting for having the most children. In a few minutes the hungry herd came pounding in, yelling: "Hey! Mom! Got anything good to eat?" Something good means pie, cake, or cookies.

I flew down the stairs, teetered a little on my high heels and as I came to a stop I said: "We're having dinner tonight."

Six pairs of eyes bulged. "Dinner?" We were of the old school. We called it supper.

Might as well get into it, I thought. "Tonight we're having a guest. I want you all to get your chores done early. Then wash up and change your clothes. This guest likes to see well-mannered and nicely dressed children."

"The heck she does!" exclaimed 18-year-old Joe as he swooped a pickle from the dish. "Who is it?"

"She's resting now." I retrieved the pickle dish. "Go do the chores."

FOR a while I wondered whether having dinner instead of supper was really worth the trouble. Sharon's hair had to be freshly braided, Sunny Lynne's curls re-shaped, and Richard had to be forced into clean duds.

At last everybody was ready.

"Find your places at the table now, please," I informed them. Then, from behind the dining-room door I extracted our little girls' old black mammy doll. Pinned to her bosom

was a sign saying: "Mrs. Sam Frail." I seated her.

"So that's the company!" hollered Jerry, the 13-year-old.

"I think it would be nice if one of you older boys pulled my chair out for me when I sit down," I said.

Joc, our oldest boy, stepped forth and grabbed the chair. John did likewise. "Let go!" hissed Joe.

"Let go yourself!" cried John. The battle was on.

"I think we should show our good manners," I whispered feebly.

With a supreme effort that I couldn't help admiring, Joe murmured: "Excuse me, John," and retreated.

"Jeepers, Mom!" exclaimed Carol. "The table looks swell!" Then manners took a slump as they all dived in.

"Wait a minute," I cautioned. "First take your napkin and open it just half way. Then lay it across your lap. Let's not act as if we're starved to death. What will Mrs. Frail think?"

The small fry entered into the game better than the older ones. To them it was a kind of fairy story, pretending the mammy doll was a real lady, and they learned quite a lot that first practice session. After another month of dinner at least once a week (I hope) they'll be ready to go almost anywhere and eat.

"Eat slowly," I told them, "there's plenty of time." My husband sat opposite me and beamed. "And when you're through, ask to be excused," he told the children.

"Well, it worked out pretty well, didn't it?" I asked Fred, when he and I sat alone with the chicken bones.

"Not bad," Fred said. "But next time, have a real guest. I don't think Mrs. Sam Frail likes to leave her husband home by himself." V

Laundry Day for Jewelry



Jewelry will respond to regular soap and water cleansing by renewed beauty.

JUST as you have a special day for laundering your clothes, why not set aside one when you give your jewelry a good bath, too? It gets soiled and "off color" from perspiration and dust, and then the shimmery look that makes it attractive is gone.

Use warm water and soap or detergent to make a rich suds and submerge rings or any jewelry of the type that has prongs holding stones in place, and scrub with a soft brush. After rinsing in clear, warm water, lay on folded bath towel to dry.

Stones that are cemented or glued in their settings are more safely washed with a soft brush dipped in thick, warm suds, and rinsed by brush-

ing with clear water, then patted dry with a soft lint-free cloth.

Scrub necklaces with a soft, well-lathered brush, with ends pinned to bath towel at both ends to hold them in place; after rinsing, leave them to dry there, to prevent shrinkage. Dip real and simulated pearls into a sudsy bath occasionally, or wipe free of dust with a soapy cloth.

Diamonds are sturdy and dirt can be boiled out of their settings! Put gems in a tea strainer, immerse in very hot soapsuds and bring to a boil, then hold under tepid running water to rinse and cool. Drain on tissue when cool, then dip in alcohol and let dry.—L.P.B. V

JUST A MERE STOCK FARM

Molly Fox

throughout the house, here wall-to-wall broadloom carpeting gives both the look and feel of luxury. It makes an attractive setting for the beautiful pieces of antique furniture which are heirloom pieces in the Fox family. Years of care and wear have burnished their finish to satin-like softness.

Wall recesses are ideal for the trophies awarded to the men in the Fox family; one trophy with a special place of honor is a model Holstein cow presented to son Lyal last year by the Saskatchewan Holstein-Friesian Association.

Behind the hallway is one of the four bedrooms, this one occupied by Jonathan senior. An adjoining bathroom gleams with green tile and chrome trim.

AN easy-going staircase on the west side spreads into an open area that Molly has converted into a sewing room. All three upstairs bedrooms open from the center hallway. Here are the boys' rooms, thoroughly masculine in color and furnishing (they selected their own color schemes) and the master bedroom, in soft blues and pinks. In all three, vertical venetian blinds are a modern touch. In the master bedroom western windows that open out onto the partially complete sundeck tempt one to survey the farmyard and the well-treed, rolling countryside. Jonathan plans to put a railing around its three sides broken by vertical poles with Hereford head models on each one.

The Justamere home abounds in personal touches that are somehow different. There's the ledge above the tub in the upstairs bathroom to hold a planter; Molly is already looking for plants best suited to its more humid atmosphere. There's the metal-lined laundry chute with a swinging metal door for safety. (Alberta regulations require that laundry chute doors be

covered with metal or asbestos on the inside to lessen the fire hazard. Jonathan did them one better by devising a galvanized metal trap between the chute and the door.) Bedroom cupboards are designed with shelves to hold specific articles, and in the small foyer before Jonathan's office a small recessed cupboard, with lift-up door, holds magazines of interest for those who wait.

The basement area shows the same regard for detail found throughout the house. Knotty pine paneling is carried down the stairwell, and into Jonathan's office. Another bedroom is taking shape, and a well-stocked preserve cupboard is another tribute to Molly's home-making. A separate laundry room holds dryer, washing machine and ironing board ready for use and well-arranged cupboards offer shelves of varying depths for laundry materials. There's also the heating area; a home workshop; hinged bins for the vegetables from her garden; and a basement door opening outdoors at ground level.

MOLLY FOX has actually never had much time to spare for activities outside her farm home; she's been too busy bringing up the two Fox sons, Lyal and Bobby, and helping Jonathan build Justamere into an outstanding stock farm. This year she shared many of the problems that accompanied the remodeling.

She is cook for her own family—Jonathan, the two boys and Jonathan senior—and three hired men; in busy times, when there is silage to put up or grain to be combined, she has as many as 11 to feed 3 times a day; and Justamere's business brings frequent visitors who are always welcome to the table. Baker's bread is rarely found in this home for Molly takes pride in turning out her own crusty loaves. And she finds time to visit a few minutes each day with her mother who, since she was widowed, has her own modern little home and garden on the far side of the driveway.

Molly, Jonathan and the boys still bubble over with the ideas they want to apply to their new home and, as they do, they'll continue the story of Justamere Stock Farm. It's one of strong family ties, hard work, determination, and thoughtful living. *V*



"You can tell he's just an actor from back East—if he was a real cowboy, he'd be stroking his horse's mane."

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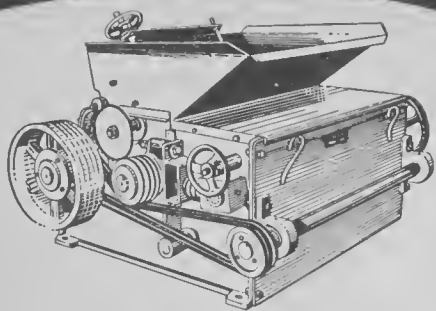
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Continued from page 15

JUST A MERE STOCK FARM

Jonathan Fox

somewhere," he pointed out. "It's all specialization nowadays. If a man hasn't time to specialize in a particular class of livestock, there's not much use keeping it at all. Take chickens for instance, with special egg and meat birds being constantly developed for this industry, an ordinary farm flock hasn't a chance as a commercial enterprise. We used to be in both egg and breeding stock production, but today we haven't a chicken on the place.

"I still haven't anything against poultry," he added with a grin.

As far as the dogs and saddle horses are concerned, these are special projects looked after by various members of the family, so Jonathan doesn't have too many worries on that score. His wife, Molly, raises the smooth-haired fox terriers, his elder son, Lyal (17), looks after the Dalmatians, and 14-year-old Bobby takes a special interest in the saddle horses.

HOW do they feed all these animals? A combination of cultivated pasture and pit silos provides the answer here. For the pastures, a mixture of brome, clover and crested wheat is used, and the silage consists of chopped sweet clover. The farm

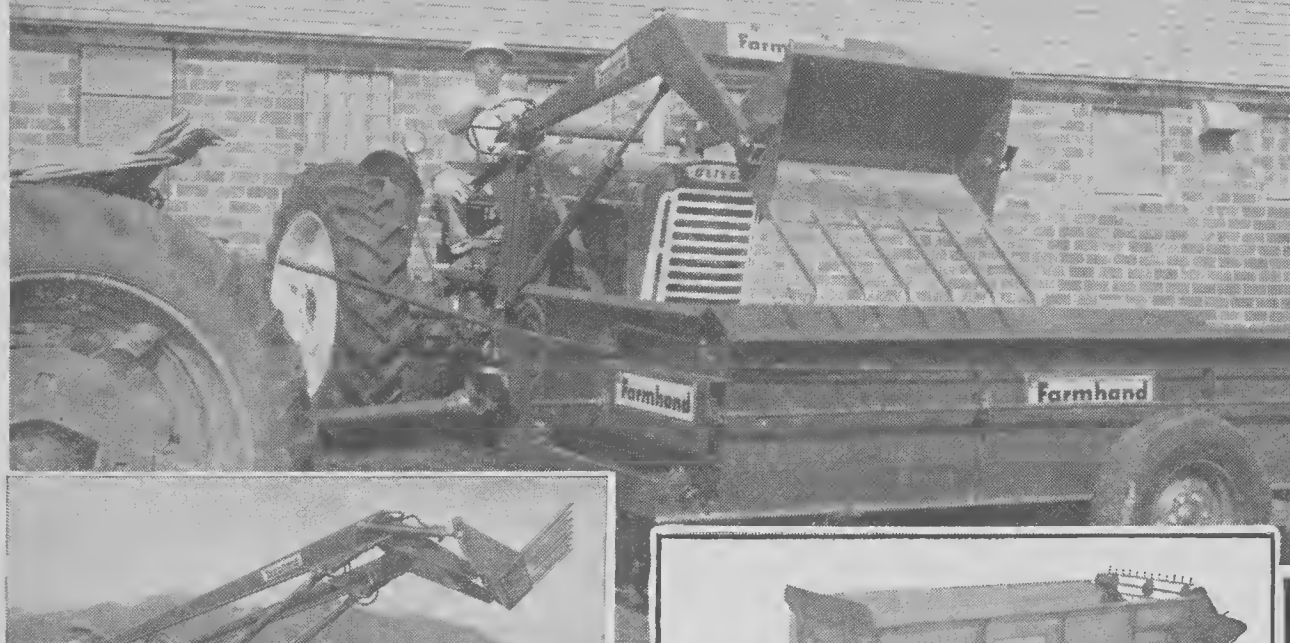
produces no wheat and no hay, but oats and barley are grown for feed. What little hay used is bought, as are special pelleted rations for the dairy cows.

Justamere Stock Farm employs three men on a year-round basis, plus extra help at harvest time. Keeping records on six or seven classes of registered animals calls for a lot of bookwork. Jonathan has a stenographer come out from town two or three days a week to give him a hand with this end of the business. In his basement, he maintains a modern business office, equipped with built-in files, a dictaphone, typing desk and two other desks. The extra desk is for Lyal, who has taken over quite a bit of the work connected with the Holsteins.

Both boys are 4-H Calf Club members, and Lyal has been a consistent winner in competitions. Last year he scored 136 out of a possible 140 points in the junior judging contest held in conjunction with the selection of the 1958 All-Canadian Holsteins. It was the highest score made by a Saskatchewan 4-H club member, and qualified him to receive a model of the true type Holstein cow from the Sask. Holstein-Friesian Association. On the 1958 show circuit, Lyal fitted, trucked and showed his father's cattle at five exhibitions, with no assistance other than that of another 4-H boy. The two of them trucked the animals over 1,800 miles and won 10 championships and 37 first prizes.

Which would indicate that Justamere breeds first-class stockmen as well as first-class stock. V

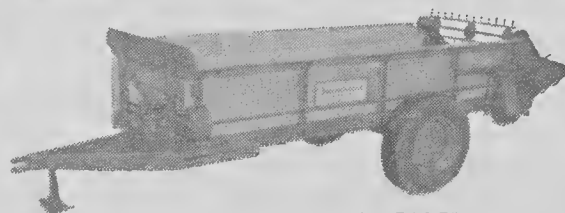
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Letters

(Continued from page 22)

Canadian Flag

Having read many versions of an all-Canadian flag, and the one by H. J. Oss of Whitecourt, Alta., which I believe he gave with much thought of fairness to all, I would like to give my two cents' worth. It would be, as I see it, almost impossible to incorporate a flag of any kind to justly represent the background of our many people in this country of so many nationalities. Better I believe to have a flag to represent the country as a whole, allegiance to which would be a bond of brotherhood to all and sundry adopting this land as home and heritage.

Because the Union Jack is the flag our armed forces served under in past wars, and also an emblem of freedom to the world as a whole, I'm sure those of our comrades who made the supreme sacrifice would grieve were it not flying still. The maple leaf is, I believe, a true nation-wide emblem of our country, growing from shore to shore and growing now as guardians of our comrades' post, on foreign shores. Why not let us have the Union Jack with a large maple leaf in the center in natural autumn colors and Canada as a crest arched above the leaf? Canada could be in contrasting colors of the maple leaf in order to make it stand out clearly against the background of the Union Jack. It could stand for:

- C-Canadian
- A-Affiliation
- of
- N-Nationalities
- A-Avowed
- to
- D-Democratic
- A-Aims

D. M. COLBURNE,
Highridge, Alta.

Old Minute Book

Wm. Bill of this district (Lone Rock, Sask.) has lately given me the first minute book of the old Goodlands Grain Growers Association. As I am a farmer and a son of one of the members I read it with great interest and, I am sure, many old-timers would be interested in some excerpts from it.

Some of the younger farmers will be interested to know that many of their problems are not new and that farmers of 50 years ago were banded together in the G.G.A. to fight them.

The first local meeting was held at C. J. Mapes' in 1910, with 12 farmers present, and it was decided to call the organization the Goodlands Grain Growers Association No. 472-3 with a fee of \$1.25. In those days they wanted a railway to Hudson Bay and discussed forming a farmers' company to get it there. They also wanted farmer-owned elevators. Binder twine, formalin, coal, lumber, sugar, etc., were bought in bulk at the best price, and a quarter of a cent a pound difference in price was important.

Although the Association was non-political, much time was spent discussing farmer representation and they agreed to only vote for a candidate who would support in parliament the ideas of reciprocity with the U.S., British preference, and duty-free implements.

Frost was a serious menace and a resolution asking the province to co-operate in a frost insurance plan is quite interesting. A premium of 50¢ to 75¢ an acre, and compensation of \$10 an acre for total frost, with lesser amounts for partial damage, was considered. Municipal hail insurance was also discussed often.

In 1912 a library was formed and every 2 months a box of books came on loan from McGill University.

A request that implement companies be registered with the province and be made to keep a supply of repairs on hand for a reasonable number of years sounds quite modern for Saskatchewan.

They were asking the provincial government to make cheaper credit available, as 12 per cent on overdue accounts was considered high, and also to pass co-operative legislation so they could start a co-op store.

A debate on women's suffrage was lost. Evidently they thought the little woman had enough to say at home without speaking by ballot also.

In 1913, they signed a petition asking the CPR to build a branch line from Wilkie to Lloydminster (built in 1924) and also asked for public ownership of the CNR.

Machine prices were too high so

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Copenhagen



"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"

they passed a resolution asking that a co-op implement company be formed. The price spread between pigs and bacon was considered too much and a lot of work was done about starting a farmers' packing plant at Battleford or Saskatoon.

In 1914 the initial work on forming a telephone company was done. After the outbreak of war some of the members joined the forces and others

sent many large donations to the Prince of Wales Fund and the Patriotic Fund. One method of raising money was a pledge of one cent from every bushel of marketable grain. At one meeting \$333 were collected.

The Association continued for many years to take a very active part in this area, both educational and social.

RON KENYON,
Lone Rock, Sask.



Rural Route Letter

Hi Folks:

When a police car pulled up behind me with a blat of its siren yesterday, I did a quick check in my mind to see if everything was in order. I'd just pulled off the highway onto the valley road, and, as far as I was concerned, I was as innocent as a new-born calf. There wasn't a speed zone between our corner and town, and the best my pickup could do (even with a howling tail wind) was about 50 miles an hour. I had a driver's license, marriage license, and a fishing license, and had given up all desire to become a Communist right after my first bout with our potato marketing board.

"How're you today?" said the policeman.

"Just fine," I gulped, wondering if maybe they'd found out about that bit of custom work I'd forgotten to mention on my last income tax return.

"That's a nice looking hay baler you're dragging," he observed.

Startled, I looked out the rear window, because I sure hadn't been pulling a hay baler when I left town. This boy has really had it, I thought, when I saw nothing there—he's really round the bend! He must have advanced highway hypnosis, and you sure can't cure that with a bottle of Listerine. What should I do? Humor him, or tell him right out that he's seeing things?

"I'm not pulling any hay baler," I said bravely.

"THEN WHY DID YOU PULL AWAY OVER TO THE RIGHT WHEN YOU MADE THAT LEFT TURN?" he roared. "YOU NEARLY HAD ME IN THE DITCH!"

He added more calmly, "When you signal left and suddenly pull right, you confuse anybody coming behind you. You should signal, hug the center line and then make your turn—remember that next time!" and he beetled off.

Relieved, I did the same.

Sincerely yours,
PETE WILLIAMS.

The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG



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Improved living conditions are keeping more and more young people on the farms. For this reversal of a very serious trend we can thank modern plumbing. The old-fashioned farm involved far too much back-breaking drudgery and far too few amenities. It is no surprise that young people left for the cities.

Nowadays any farm can be just as comfortable to live on as a city home, with all the reduction in chores and all the increase in personal comfort, cleanliness and refreshment that running water brings. A Duro pump, tank, piping, kitchen and bathroom fixtures help farm people to a better, more satisfying life, and water supplies in other buildings mean a lot less work.

There is plenty of information available on how to install running water and on modernization. Any farmer who wants better living can write to Emco, London, for free information.

EMCO LIMITED,
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London, Ontario.

Please send me information about Duro Water Systems and Emco's OHI Budget Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

Giraffes And Fruit Flies

THE resistance of insects to insecticides is quite a problem. Insecticides have lost their power to kill cabbage worms, for instance, and growers in some areas have had to switch to new chemicals. Lice in Korea suddenly resisted DDT some years ago.

According to researchers at the University of Wisconsin, insecticides do not cause individual insects to become resistant to poisons. But they can make the insect population more resistant by weeding out those which do not inherit resistance from their parents. In other words, insects with genes for DDT resistance, for example, are already present in insect populations, and they are the ones that survive to breed future generations.

This is the same question that faced students of evolution when they wondered whether giraffes developed long necks by continually stretching to reach their food in trees, or whether giraffes with long necks survived to reproduce other long-necked giraffes because they could reach the food supply. The answer is that long-necked giraffes already in the population were able to find food more readily than the short-necked ones, so they won the fight for survival and lived to breed a race of long-necked giraffes.

According to J. F. Crow of the University of Wisconsin, there is little hope that a resistant insect population will shift back to susceptibility very rapidly. Resistant fruit flies that have lived without exposure to DDT for 3 years—roughly 100 generations—are still about as resistant as they were right after DDT treatments showed their resistance. He developed resistant strains, or families of fruit flies by raising them in contact with increasing amounts of DDT. After 6 months—about 15 generations—a DDT dosage that would kill almost all the flies in the original population, would kill only half the flies of the resistant strain. After 3 years, the same dose killed only 5 per cent of them.

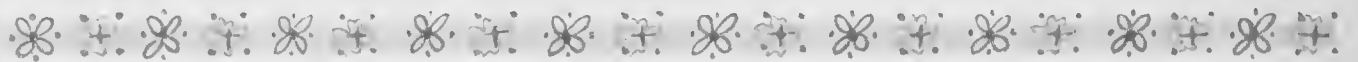
THE experiment went further. They were able to develop a highly resistant strain of fruit flies whose direct ancestors had never been exposed to DDT. This was done by selecting brothers and sisters of flies which lived through a heavy dose of the poison, then raising a generation from them without DDT treatment. Then some were treated, and again they selected brothers and sisters of flies more resistant to treatment, but not exposed to it. Another generation was raised, and after a few more generations of this indirect selection, these flies had developed resistance to the poison, but none of their direct ancestors had come in contact with it.

To rule out the possibility that resistance was caused by non-genetic change, Crow treated fruit fly larvae with doses of DDT which were not strong enough to kill, but which presumably would cause adults to be more resistant to the poison if the DDT itself caused an individual insect to become resistant. Since this treatment did not change the adults' resistance, he concluded that resistance is inherited.



A delicious combination of fruit, nut and spices makes this cake equally a favourite for dinner desserts or tea-time treats. And it's so easy with *Magic Baking Powder*!

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Raisin-Pecan Cake

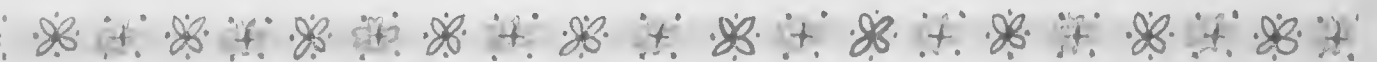


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- 1 c. seedless raisins
- 2 c. boiling water
- 1½ c. once-sifted all-purpose flour or 2 c. once-sifted pastry flour
- 2½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder
- ¼ tsp. baking soda
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. ground cinnamon
- ¼ tsp. ground allspice
- ½ c. butter or Blue Bonnet margarine
- 1 c. lightly-packed brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- ½ c. chopped pecans

Simmer raisins in boiling water, covered, 15 mins. Drain well, saving ½ c. of the liquid. Cool. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda, salt, cinnamon and allspice together twice. Cream butter or margarine; blend in brown sugar. Beat in eggs. Combine ½ c. raisin liquid and vanilla. Add dry ingredients to creamed mixture alternately with raisin liquid, combining lightly after each addition. Fold in raisins and chopped pecans. Turn into a greased 8-inch square cake pan, lined in bottom with greased waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 45 to 50 mins. Let cake stand in its pan on cake rack for 10 mins. Turn out onto rack; peel off paper; allow cake to cool completely. Frost cold cake with Cinnamon Butter Icing; decorate with pecan halves. Cut this tender cake with a saw-tooth knife.

Cinnamon Butter Icing Cream ¼ c. butter or margarine. Sift together 2 c. sifted icing sugar, ½ tsp. ground cinnamon and few grains salt. Gradually blend sugar mixture into creamed butter or margarine, alternately with sufficient hot cream to make an icing of spreading consistency—about 2 tbsps. Mix in ½ tsp. vanilla.

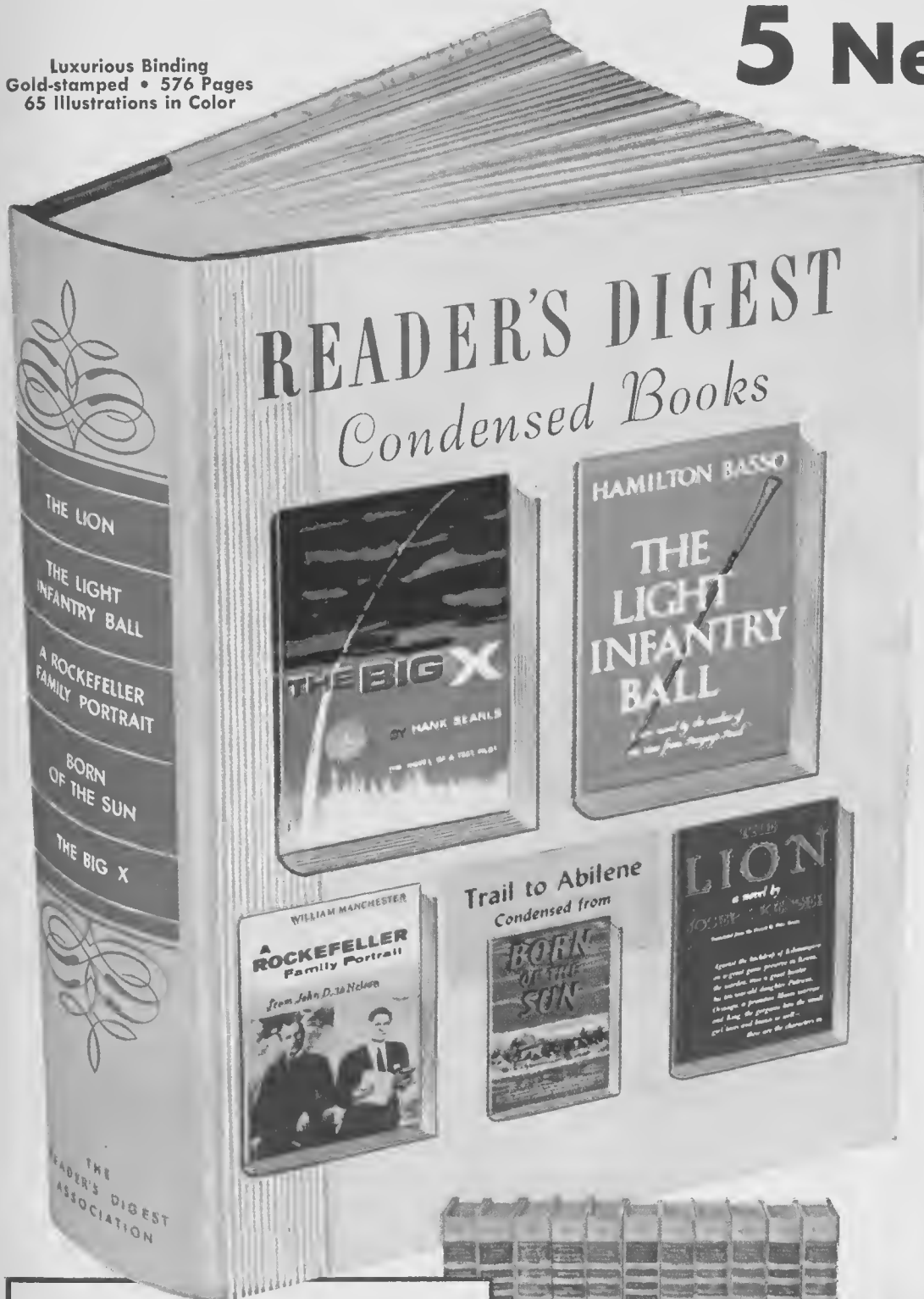


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